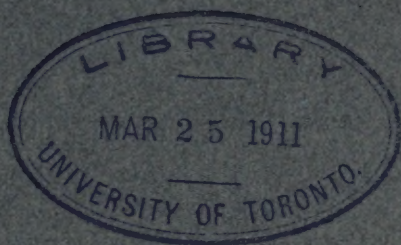


THE
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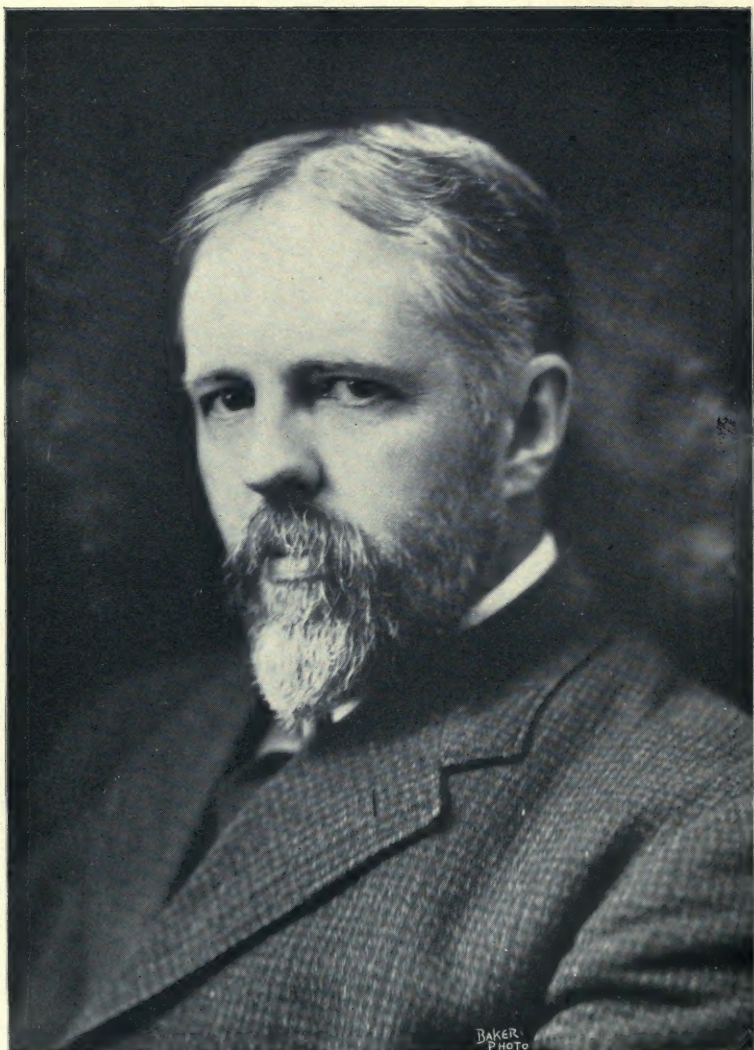
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LEWIS ADDISON RHOADES

The

Ohio State University Quarterly

VOLUME II

OCTOBER, 1910

NUMBER 2

The Owl in the Chapel

I have to deal with an incident that happened, now many years ago, at the first of our twilight concerts. Nothing more restful and reviving could be imagined than these our college vespers have been; but the first of all that goodly series was made, as if by appointment, more quaint and abiding of impression than any that have followed. The piano was at recital; the pianist himself, beyond the mellow and memorable brilliance of his art, is part of the impression, for his story has become strange and tragic; and one of the later numbers of the program was a humoresque by Raff. Midway its odd gay tripping rhythm, there came a silent flitting of wings along the ceiling; and then and there, perched on the high cornice of the proscaenium, was the sudden brown little screech-owl. Not so fine and fitting was Poe's raven. He at the piano, we smiled, playing the owl in from the October sunset, had evoked the visible spirit of the University. Rustle and murmur ran through the audience; but then, with that wild little gnome brooding upon us, we gave to the music yet deeper and more undistracted sympathy. For while our eyes were lifted to the bird,—eyes curious and amused, in all of them, one fancied, the waters were troubled,—the music itself became memory. It seemed to me that every breast was of its own degree opened to the owl on the wall, each with what unknown losses and discords to attune to the music. The effort of life itself is like that of music, to continue its harmony, and like music it tires and flags into silence; immortal mortality. Striving to keep continuously sounding, yes; and as we listened it was like loss to let the moment go.

Oh, I hear some of my old friends saying, if you talk in blank verse, I wash my hands of you. The visible spirit of the University! Here's much ado about an owl. But go ahead and remember, if you want to. Well then, I did and do remember many things of which the owl was the word; and so do you, my friends. I remember, for instance, an old moment in our own grove, then sighing with brown midwinter leaves;

how along those great trees came a shrill clanging of jays, and a clamorous pursuit headed by the screech-owl; there he was perched, wings out, wings closed, in the horns of their tumult, and there he disappeared into a cranny of the tree; and lo then, every bird in the winter wood, titmouse and snowbird and cardinal, came, and peered in, and exclaimed. Yes: I remember too old sorrow sighing and awake like those winter leaves, I remember that I had a dimpling sympathy with the harassed owl that was the very healing of comedy in blaring and discordant days. And I remember, for instance again, a gray dusk in September, lighted over our little valley with a long line of rosy clouds that unscientifically seemed to me the rich and unattainable islands of the blessed; and it was as if toward them that the screech-owl uttered a voice faint and subtle as a breath, the trilled flute blown from near by in dark trees or far in the shadowy distance, the lone little wailing note that we know so well and that seemed to me that evening an inner voice and my own. That was the day of a shot in Buffalo that bled in a million breasts.

Why, man, that was nothing but an owl. It was most probably Willie, don't you remember him?—Willie that perched all day long, half-asleep, in full sight, high against the great elm by the spring. A whole generation of college men knew Willie, and made friends with him. The friendship of college men is, of course, of its own kind. Remember the day when some undergrads set the old tree afire, to see what Willie would do? The fire department came and put the fire out. But I hope Willie was not really put out. I'm sure there must always be an owl called Willie somewhere there in the ravine.

Yes: you're remembering too. The visible spirit of the University, why can't we get at the real stuff of it, and speak of it as we do of life? It is emotion impelling thought. Only out of this process comes wisdom of life. When we recognize, identifying art with life by means of some realized and immediate beauty, that we too are living over in new ways all the old tales, the legend of the race, when we are just remembering, maybe, we are most living. Then what is it that we remember of our university days? Play, it must be confessed. Play, but we must not fail to discriminate that most young people, at least, are better artists in play than in work. Think how much more nearly right we are in play, for instance, in that there we judge a man by his best. Think how true it is of our young people that their minds alone are involved in most of their curriculum work, and how both mind and heart, the whole human, go into their collegiate play. When a man puts his heart with his mind into his work he is really grown up, not before; and he is also become an artist. But few undergrads are or ought to be mature. If you want

to try the experiment, come to the University, and build up from the catalogues and bulletins a historical essay on the development of the University; and then construct another historical essay from the files of the Lantern and the Makio, and from those excellent collections of programs that are called the "Memorabilia." Which of these histories will best express the spirit of the University? The very question is absurd, the thing is so obvious. It was not mere fancy when we made a symbol of the owl in the concert. The spirit of the University is the human spirit; the art of life, the complete circle.

Never think of Alma Mater, our mother of honor, as a kind of Juliet's nurse modernized, turned religious, turned scientific. Juliet's nurse was a practical woman. Understand, we would not have our universities impractical, for there is no need or value in that; to be impractical is of itself no better than to be practical. The value of ideas is to be measured by their adaptation to life; if we teach ideas only, we fail; if we teach adaptation only, we fail. Hence is it that the new Engineering Laboratories did not constitute a real college building until there had been a house-warming, a dance among the dynamos. Hence is it that one forgets the lectures and labs and exams of Townshend Hall, but remembers more as part of it a mere ornament in the central lobby, the bronze bull or stallion brought back from some far contest by the students of the stock-judging teams. Hence is it that I do not remember the scores of football games from year to year; but I do remember how we saw John Segrist killed, under our very eyes; I do remember how Tommy Jones, when the cup was lost, went straight to the Case captain and congratulated him, and how we all stood up, with our hearts fairly broken, and cheered for Case, and then for old Ohio, then for old Ohio. I thought we would never stop. When the fall rallies sing about the great fire, out on the path beyond the '05 sun-dial, there is a light as of old hearth-fires in History, in Greek; outside, the October maples are thick gold against the stars, and the front of 'Varsity is so rich and musing in that rosy glow that it seems to be shining of itself, with an inner radiance as of memory, Alma Mater, remembering all her years.

Once you were a student of chemistry. What are you now? How would you like to come back and try it again? Here's Chemistry Hall, we're very proud of it. The third prophet of the name, whose predecessors ascended by fire,—who remembers how the second fire by night struck sunset across the snow, what time the Co-ed Prom fiddled as Nero to Rome burning, and out with us on the red snow were long-cloaked pages and columbines? Now, of course, the equipment of chemistry is

immensely modern; whereas we used to listen to demonstrations, now the eight hundred or so Freshmen in chemistry go each to his own laboratory desk, and each for himself evolves his own note in the orchestra of odors. Radium has been discovered, and ions cornered, and chemistry itself changes constantly; but the honest smells go on forever. You forget formulas.

Once you were an orator of sorts. What are you now? Ah yes, I remember those earth-shaking contests of the eighties, I remember when Senator Beveridge the beautiful, won for Indiana the interstate contest,—was it in the old Comstock's Opera-House? We used to have commencement orations, yes. I don't remember mine, but I remember how I took a shameless glory in my gestures. I remember how we, the orators of '87, used to go down in the June evenings to the riversides, and there, mounted upon literal stumps, declaimed our orations to the afterglow and the thrushes. I remember, I remember.

Once you were a soldier. What are you now? Come back and see them; it's the regiment, sir; four battalions, a great band, and one thousand ardent patriots, no heroes, you know, but regulars, of the first and second year men. But the colors are the old colors, the blue flag of the Eighties beside the stars and stripes. I haven't looked closely at the old flag for years, but I know its motto; my own lost brother was one of the important committee that formulated its pretty Latin,—“*Bello et pace paratus*,” surely. I forget my Latin, but I remember that. It means pace forward at the bellow. So they do today. Oh, they're modern, they're imposing, with their rifle gallery and their parade quicksteps, their government inspection and all-day prize-drills; but in my day, and yours—well, it seems to me there was more martial fury. You know how a veteran always talks. But they have no artillery,—remember those Napoleonic muzzle-loading brazen twelve pounders? Don't mention the lake. And they can't do a company wheel; we were painted gates at that. Yet they're good lads. Deucedly practical, too. We had one hundred and fifty in the Spanish war, you know. And, as for history, I remember how we used to march in the torchlight parades, pretty much independent of politics, just for the glory of the marching. I remember the smell of the torches, and the feel of the oilskin capes; I remember old band music on old High street, and the nodding of those gross reeking brilliancies before and behind us, and my own stiff-backed pride that presented a fine resolute profile to the dusky cheering nation. And though I was far from being qualified to vote in that election, and though I do not now continue breathless with excitement at its historical significance, I remember how in the balcony of the Neil House there

stood up to salute us a white-bearded man, Blaine himself. That was before the days of college yells. That was also before the days of the Colonel. Marching music, it's not in the catalogs, nor yet the faculty meetings. We who have grown up remember, when the strutting collegians of today were safely unborn, how the jingling old horse car was stopped, somewhere about Eighth avenue, and how the Prex made us a helpless speech from the back platform,—who remembers the incog parades? Minstrels and Mohawks and ballet-girls were we.

Willie, the Campus Owl, may he never nest elsewhere. Somewhere down by the spring. For the spring is the University's veritable head and source, true Hippocrene; all paths lead every couple to it, and oaths sworn over its clear well may not be broken. How many times have we come there, you and I, in the flesh or out; by winter nights when the lamps shine as in a seashell, on silver banks of snow and the burnished echoes of the ice; under the summer twilight, when the fireflies break a hundred as one in the verdant darkness of the slopes, lamps just paler than the west, when the bowl of the spring is brimmed with clear lavender, cool wine in one's veins; the falling leaf meets its image, the robins return and breast the sod again, but the fount never fails. We have alarms at times, and make our engineers earn their salaries for a little while; but the fount never shall fail. Here's looking, old man; we'll drink together, a cup of Varsity!

Willie the Owl, may he be always somewhere over the lake. For the lake is the real Makio, the magic mirror. If it could only shadow forth all the things it has mirrored, there would be our epic. It is long since cannon have bathed them there, but the tug of war crosses, one way or another, the long western pool. Eastward have been the dances of the Campus Fete, with all the birds of May orchestrated into the music, and every note of the music some living girl of our girls blossomed into pretty allegory; and among the great silverleaves by the green brink we have fallen in love with Rosalind and Viola,—“What shall he have that killed the deer,” how the dark mirror took that lingering airy music! Ah, old people, you must come back to these things; come to one of the Sings,—that's another witchcraft. North slopes and south are curtained with dim faces, and in the center of that hollow theatre are the clustered lamps in green flames of leafage, and the music sounds as if from under-water. Ghostly radiant faces, dimly innumerable flowering to the lights, faces like dreams hung in the middle night, against dark air, and mirrored and redoubled in the limpid black still water; a very tapestry of magical faint faces, yours and yours is there, yours and yours will come back from the grave to be there. Willie the Owl

crosses like a shadow. The Glee Club, and the Band, yes; now stand up for the "Carmen"; not too slow, fellows, this is no funeral.

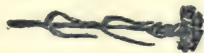
Oh, but, I hear you say, the "Carmen" is not a very good song, the water of the lake is generally muddy, the University itself is not even well-balanced; and, of all things, why an owl? An owl will do, I answer, as well as a comet or a revolution. We are not to be less interested in our high philosophies than we are in our attitudes toward them. We are not less to be interested in our practical service than we are in our motive toward that service. We are not only to find the truth of life, but we are to find it beautiful. Was there anything beautiful, then, about my owl that presided over our chamber music? It seems absurd, so conventional is our phraseology, to say that an owl is by any consent beautiful. We like to have things settled; once our politics and theology are stated, generally by unthinking inheritance, "There, that's done," we say, and we resent any disturbance of them; because if we do not have to think of these uneasy questions, we are the freer to give our whole minds to the day's work. We will all cheerfully and carelessly agree, for it is in the creed, that the old lilac tree is beautiful. But an owl? Here's something that I remembered, too, in that old evening, while I watched the owl and listened to the piano. It was in that hollow bank under the Observatory, still a thicket, once full of bloodroots over the living brook; and it was in October of some forgotten year. There I came face to face with the owl. A gray owl, of brodered white and dusk velvets, perched within reach of hand, posed with one foot up and folded, and with the long ear-tufts erect regarding me with most wonderful eyes. Who has called an owl's eyes beautiful? Who would indite a sonnet to his lady's eyes with such a comparison?—My lady of the screech-owl's golden eyes! Yet these were most beautiful eyes that under his barred brows gave me such a steady regard; grave golden eyes, wild and human, they held me with an intense and melancholy seduction. What I felt most, beyond the quaint wonder of it,—if I with such eyes could look as steadily on danger!—was something like shame. I had almost said heartbreak; with such a mournful intensity, set in the velvet leaf-eared little faun's face, the owl's eyes looked at me. And then, not altogether from a change of my fancy, nor with any least motion of the bird's eyes, I found he was not looking at me, but through and beyond me. Who has known that in his love's eyes? On the instant it seemed an impertinence to be between his brooding and what far thing he regarded; I was become an impediment in the wood-god's eyes, in the eyes of the Brahmin disturbed at his meditation. Irresponsible fancy, you will say. I will dare laughter yet farther, and tell what thing

flashed from an owl's eyes into my own: What shall it profit a man if his own soul be saved and the world of men lost?

Emotion impelling thought, yes, that's the way it comes. It would doubtless be easier if the reverse could be true, if we could think first, and emote afterward; but we don't, we can't. The right habit of thinking is absolutely necessary; but the source is experience. Our University is a mere machine if it ever forgets that. Tripods and transits! swears one, Engineering is the real thing. Moots and torts! swears another, the Law is the real thing. And here am I swearing that the art of life is the real thing. Why, I got more of the real spirit of the institution, more of what it has been doing, more of what it means, as I was coming home from a football game one night, than I ever got out of a final exam. Coming home from the game, I've forgotten it utterly, we passed by the old North Dorm; still standing, but empty and deserted, its history done; since then, you know, it has been demolished, and the sedate feminine windows of Oxley have an unbroken view of the valley. Who would venture to call the old Dorm beautiful? From far back across the Campus came the quick staccato of the yell; and, as we passed, the dark windows and doomed walls of the old building echoed it; clearly and faintly, "Wahco wahoo, rip zip bazoo" . . . Ghosts, ghosts. I lived all my years in one moment. If I could keep that moment's point of view, if I could realize its perspectives, I should be able to live indeed.

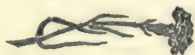
As far as I know, Willie has never again visited the chapel. And, no doubt, the concert has lasted too long. With the great applause at its end, and the commotion of the audience's rising, how the little gnome on the wall drew himself upright with uplifted ears, startled and offended! We laughed, we chattered, we were free of dreams and emotions, dispersing well-content homeward and dinnerward. Yet we found the gray twilight and the great golden moon more significant to our own sympathy, even as now, to all who were of that audience, the memory must remain, under whatever disguise, something like a gift and a blessing.

J. R. T., '87.



The Comet Expedition to the Hawaiian Islands

Late in the evening of Saturday, April 10, 1910, a telegram was received from Mr. Emerson McMillin, dated Atlantic Beach, offering to pay the expenses of an expedition to the Hawaiian Islands to observe the transit of Halley's comet, provided the knowledge possible to be obtained would warrant the venture. The advisability, from a scientific standpoint, of making the trip was difficult to determine, as at that time I knew of but one other recorded transit of a comet, and that had given only negative results. Accounts of three other transits were subsequently found, only one of which showed any indication of the comet being visible on the face of the sun, and this observation was not generally considered reliable. At a meeting held at the Observatory next day, this matter was fully discussed with Messrs. Codrington and Manson and the conclusion was reached that little or nothing could be expected from an observation of the transit; but, before wiring Mr. McMillin it seemed advisable to obtain the opinions of other astronomers by telegraph. While writing these telegrams, it occurred to me that such an event had never been observed spectroscopically, and that part of the apparatus that had been used at the Barnesville Eclipse of 1900 could be adapted and made suitable for use in the Hawaiian Islands for this purpose. That evening I went over my plans with Professor Thomas who came to my house and spent the entire evening with me. The result of all this was that I decided to accept Mr. McMillin's offer, provided he would send an assistant with me and the University authorities would grant me leave of absence. On Monday morning the matter was laid before President Thompson, and he urged me to go, and offered to do everything in his power to facilitate the trip. Such in brief is the history of the start of the only expedition ever organized to observe the effect that the substance of the head of a comet, when directly between us and the sun, might have upon the spectrum of the sun.



In a paper published in the *Astrophysical Journal* for January, 1909, Frost and Parkhurst give photographs of Comet C, 1908 (Morehouse), taken with a prism placed in front of the lens of the camera. These photographs give a number of images of the comet, side by side, each image corresponding to some particular kind of light that the comet

sends out; or in other words to some particular line in its spectrum. The particular point of interest in these photographs is that they show that these "bright line" radiations extend far out into the comet's tail. In a paper published in the Monthly Notices for December, 1909, Mr. Fowler discusses the photographs of the spectrums of several comets, and shows that this spectrum consists of a number of lines in the violet and blue-green; and succeeds in identifying these bands or lines with one of the spectra of carbon, and also with certain nitrogen lines. Thus the light of the tail of the comet is largely its own and not reflected. It is a well-known fact that a gas will absorb, from the white light sent out from an intensely heated solid body, the same vibrations which it itself sends out when rendered incandescent. The extent of this absorption depends upon the amount of the gas interposed between the luminous solid and the slit of the spectroscope, as well as upon certain properties of the gas itself, at present but little understood. This is beautifully shown by the increased intensity of the water-vapor lines, due to the earth's atmosphere, between noon and sunset. It seemed therefore probable that, if the comet was anything, was not mere nothing, the several millions of miles of its volume between us and the sun at the time of its transit would reveal a widening of those lines in the solar spectrum which had been observed in the comet itself. In addition to the lines mentioned above, comets have been observed, especially when near perihelion, to show the bright line of sodium. A simple experiment tried at Haliewa confirmed the theory above outlined. We took an ordinary frying pan, placed in it cotton waste saturated with alcohol and salt, which we set on fire and held it in front of the telescope; the presence of sodium vapor was easily detected in our instruments, although, on account of a high wind, everything was against the success of the experiment. This then was the experiment I wished to try, and which was only defeated by adverse weather conditions.

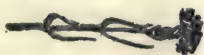
In order to carry out this experiment, two telescopes each provided with spectroscope were necessary. One, for the visual portion of the spectrum, was provided by Mr. Campbell Chittenden of this city, the spectroscope for which was loaned by the John A. Brashear Co., of Pittsburg. For the photographic portion I determined to use the Clark 4" of this Observatory, mounted on a temporary equatorial mounting to be built for the purpose in our own instrument shop, and to which I proposed to attach our large star spectroscope. This was a very large undertaking for the limited time at our disposal. Fortunately Monday afternoon I met Mr. Rataiczak, an expert mechanic, and he agreed to work for me at the Observatory as long as I would need him. He was

at work that night detailing the design of the mounting. By using what I could of the old eclipse apparatus, and borrowing a pair of lathe legs from the Observatory, we built a very respectable equatorial telespectrograph in less than two weeks. In this work I am greatly indebted to Professor Knight for the assistance he rendered in building the worm gear for this mounting.

As the work progressed it became more and more evident that some means for developing test plates in the field must be provided. I felt that without this it would be almost useless to undertake the trip; and furthermore, as our time on the Islands before the transit would be very limited, and as I was in the dark as to what the local conditions at my then unknown site would be, it seemed imperative that we should build a portable dark room here and take it along with us. Professor Bradford designed one for me, made out of black canton flannel and rubber gossamer supported on a framework of poles. I submitted the drawings and specifications to all the tent and awning men in Columbus, and they all refused the job.

I then employed Miss Hyland to work for me and determined to place the actual construction in charge of Mrs. Lord. The building of this dark room is a good illustration of the pressure under which all of this work was done. After asking Miss Hyland to report at my house that afternoon I found that it was impossible to buy either rubber gossamer or black canton flannel in Columbus. The rubber gossamer was ordered by wire from Chicago, but the black canton flannel was secured by buying a bolt of white and having it dyed black. All of this material was in my house by 3 p. m. the next day and the dark room completed was set up two days later.

By Saturday, April 23d, with one small exception, the apparatus was completed, and that afternoon I gave an exhibition to the local press of this city. One part, the exposing shutter, had not yet been designed, and as it was the keystone of the apparatus I felt somewhat worried. A necessary railway ride of four hours, the best leisure I was able to find in the hurry of these preparations, allowed me to finish the design, and within the last day or so the shutter was constructed. Bad weather at Columbus prevented a trial of the shutter before we departed and it was not until we reached Haliewa that it was tried. The first exposure made with it was a complete success. I can not but feel proud of this result.



The handling of our apparatus was of itself a difficult problem. It soon developed that the express companies were not to be relied upon

to deliver our boxes on time. It occurred to me that it might be possible to carry the apparatus with us as baggage, paying whatever was necessary as excess. I found that the baggage car of the "Overland Limited" went through from Chicago to San Francisco without change, and finally secured permission to take our outfit as extra baggage, provided it was so boxed as to meet certain specifications. One of these specifications was that the boxes should contain no delicate parts. This difficulty was met by providing two suitcases in which we packed in cotton waste all the more delicate parts. It proved a great success; though if these suitcases had weighed a little more we should indeed have been stuck on the way; and it is needless to say that we carried them in our own hands and only occasionally trusted them to porters. In this matter of transportation great assistance was rendered the expedition by Mr. E. A. Dawson, of the Star Union Lines, and Mr. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The question of packing was no simple one. There was nearly one thousand pounds of apparatus divided into a good many hundred pieces, any one of which overlooked would have meant disaster. I accomplished the successful packing of the apparatus as follows: The heavy parts were packed in five boxes, or rather cases; for little packing was used, but each piece fitted to its place and held secure by clamps fastened with screws. These boxes were made out of white pine with the ends double framed, and provided with strong handles, as required by the railway companies. In the lecture room of the Observatory the instruments were erected complete and ready to work. At the side of each was placed a table on which were laid all the accessories for that instrument. The instruments were then taken apart, piece by piece, and placed in their proper places in the boxes. I stationed Mr. Coddington at a table, and he made a record of each piece as it went into the boxes, so that when we had them filled and closed we had a record of just what was in each box. What remained on the tables had to go in the hand packing cases. These were then packed, and when the tables were cleared we knew that we had everything. It should be stated that during this time students and all visitors were kept out of the Observatory and all classes dismissed. How completely successful this method proved is shown by the fact that when we unpacked at Haliewa there was not a thing injured, lost, nor overlooked; and within four hours after we had started to unpack we were ready for work.

During the trip to Honolulu I saw the baggage at every transfer point, and tipped the baggage men quite freely; it was a pleasure to see

how grateful these hard-worked men were for a quarter and a little of the milk of human kindness. I had never realized before the heavy work that the average "baggage smasher" is compelled to perform, his most frequent reward for which is abuse from the public. The result of all this was that everything went as if it had been oiled, and there was not a hitch until the great one of the day of the transit.

In order to carry out our proposed program of observations it was important that we know as near as possible the exact time of transit, and as it subsequently proved this was no easy task. As a preliminary to this work I directed Mr. Manson to compute a detailed ephemeris of the Comet from the elements published in *The Observatory* for February, 1910, and due to Mr. C. J. Merfield. This ephemeris gave the position of the Comet for every two hours from May 17, 00^h to May 20, 06^h, G. M. T., and the Comet's distance from the sun for the same times, and, in addition, for every hour from May 18, 10^h, to May 18, 20^h, G. M. T. The work of Mr. Manson in this was of the highest order of accuracy, and was of the greatest value to us in the subsequent computations which we were compelled to make at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco and also at sea on the "Sierra".

Mr. Coddington, whose ability and originality in this matter were also of the highest order, was anxious to secure the latest possible observation of this comet in order to check up this ephemeris, and to find out how the computed places would agree with the predicted, as near to the time of the transit as possible. I therefore sent him to the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton to request the astronomers there to secure an observation for us. This was done by Mr. Aitkin and the data sent to us on board ship. On his return to San Francisco from Mt. Hamilton, Mr. Coddington reported that the astronomers there thought we would get a more reliable ephemeris from the elements computed at Berkeley and published in the *Lick Observatory Bulletin* No. 179, a copy of which they sent me. We had then as available material the orbit of Merfield, that of Berkeley, and one published in *A. N.* No. 4379, by Crommelin, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. In Crommelin's paper he gives a short ephemeris covering in part that computed by Manson. A comparison of the two showed the wildest discordances. It was absolutely impossible to make the two harmonize. I felt convinced that Mr. Manson's work was correct, and yet I hesitated to say that the published calculations of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich were full of numerical mistakes. There seemed only one thing to do and that was to compute enough places from the Berkeley

elements to enable us to make a satisfactory comparison with Manson's work. We therefore purchased a Bremiker six place Logarithmic Tables, and started into work to compute the position of the Comet for every half day from May 17, to May 20.5. This work was finished before we left San Francisco. It showed a considerable difference from Merfield's ephemeris as computed by Manson, but the differences ran regularly, and were such as one might expect from ephemerides computed from different elements. These two gave us a difference in the time of transit of about an hour.

Nothing more could be done until we heard from Mt. Hamilton when we hoped that a late observation would show which set of elements was correct. The expected observation was reported by long-distance telephone to us at the Palace Hotel. A hurried comparison showed us only that a very careful one would be necessary to distinguish between the three sets of elements; and as no time was left for this in San Francisco we resolved to do it on shipboard. For the first three days out Mr. Coddington was, unfortunately seasick, and I was compelled to face the task alone. Not a very cheerful prospect when the sea was drenching the officers on the bridge with spray, and the only place to work was the smoking room on the hurricane deck. Time, tide, and comets, however, wait for no man; and with the aid of a short orbit once in a while around the decks, I carried on the work alone until Mr. Coddington recovered and we finished it together.

As a final check we recomputed the results published in A. N. 4379 for every half day from May 17 to May 20.5. Our results agreed closely with the Berkeley, and showed, to me at least, that the paper published by Crommelin was full of numerical mistakes. All three orbits agreed, one about as well as another, at the time of the Mt. Hamilton observation, and there was nothing to show which was the best. This fact is easily explained by the Comet's rapid approach to the earth after the date of the Mt. Hamilton observation. In view of all this, there seemed to be nothing left to do but so to plan our program of work that this uncertainty of an hour in the time of transit should be allowed for, and that we should regard the transit as beginning at the time predicted by the earliest computer and as ending at the time predicted by the latest computer. We figured that by taking a photograph every two and one-half minutes we had six chances of getting exposures when the head of the Comet was on the slit of our spectroscope.

In view of the bad weather we had at the time of the transit, it seems advisable to add a word concerning the place of observation. From Columbus I had written to the United States Weather Bureau

for advice with regard to sites in the Hawaiian Islands where clear weather was most probable. By the Washington office I had been referred to Mr. W. B. Stockman, the official of the Department at Honolulu, who has been engaged in the study of the climatology of the Islands. As soon after my arrival at Honolulu as was practicable, we called upon Mr. Stockman and laid the matter before him. He said there was no use to seek a place on another Island or at an elevation; that low-lying clouds on the western horizon could not be got rid of; that Haliewa was better than the magnetic station or than Wainae. I could not shake him, though I tried hard to do so. I wrote in my diary: "If I were to go elsewhere than Haliewa after what Mr. Stockman said I could never justify myself if weather upset us." And it should be stated in justice to Mr. Stockman that of the eight days we were in Haliewa four were almost perfect and on two others we should have been only slightly bothered by clouds. If I were to do it over again I would go to Haliewa.

I need do no more than to quote from my diary. Here is the day toward which we had worked, the day of the transit of the comet. "Wednesday, May 18. Looks bad at 7 a. m. Sky is overcast. Evidence of very heavy dew. Almost no wind, which has been heavy during the last few days. Got time before breakfast. At 8 a. m. heavy stratus clouds to the west and northwest. About 10 o'clock a light shower. From 10:30 to 10:40 made two exposures through clouds (light cumulus). First fair; second good. At 11:05 outlook very discouraging. Several showers up to three p. m. At 3:04 made an exposure through very heavy clouds; time just guess work, sun barely visible on slit. At 4:10 p. m. made two timed exposures, sun hardly visible through clouds. After lunch the sky became heavily overcast, and remained so, except about three times when it lightened up, until 20 minutes of sunset, when the sun came out brilliantly." Let me add one other quotation. "Thursday, May 19. Began packing up, cabled home the bad news." In closing let me testify to the royal hospitality everywhere extended to us by the people of the Island of Oahu.

H. C. LORD.



The Death of Professor Rhoades

News of the death of Professor Lewis Addison Rhoades, which occurred August 31st, came as a sudden shock to the University community. The cause of his death was septicemia, following, after an interval of several months, a successful operation for hernia. Professor Rhoades seemed to have regained fully his usual health after the operation, and gave courses in the summer session, continuing his lectures until within a week of the session's close, when he was stricken in the class room.

Professor Rhoades was born in New York, but spent his youth in Toledo, Ohio, where he prepared for the University of Michigan. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884, taught a year in the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and two years in the Ann Arbor High School, meanwhile winning the degree of Master of Arts. He was instructor in German at the University of Michigan from 1888 to 1890 under Professor Calvin Thomas, now of Columbia University. From 1890 to 1892 Professor Rhoades was a student at Gottingen, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to this country he became instructor in German at Cornell University, and after three years was appointed Professor of German in the University of Illinois, where he remained until his appointment to the Professorship of Germanic Languages and Literatures in Ohio State University in the year 1903.

Professor Rhoades was an industrious scholar. He prepared editions of Schiller's *Maria Stuart* and *Die Jungfrau von Orleans*, Goethe's *Iphigenie*, Freytag's *Aus dem Jahrhundert des Grossen Kriege*s and Wiedemann's *Biblishe Geschichten*. He was also the author of a series of German reading books, which was not completed at the time of his death. Besides his work as editor, he was for ten years a frequent contributor of reviews, especially in the field of important biography and memoirs, to the *Dial* magazine.

Professor Rhoades was instrumental in raising by public subscription a fund of several thousand dollars for increasing the German library of the University, and was sent by the trustees to Berlin in the spring of 1908 to expend the fund as their agent. This arrangement undoubtedly resulted in wiser and more economical purchases than would otherwise have been possible, and greatly added to the facilities of the German department. Professor Rhoades was indefatigable in promoting the interests of the department and its students in other ways. He encouraged the German societies in the University and in the city.

He was instrumental in bringing noted lecturers before his students and he affiliated with the University the teachers of German in Columbus, many of whom attended his classes. He was one of the founders of the Germanistic Society and a member of the Humbolt Verein, as well as of the Modern Language Associations of Ohio and of America.

The following memorial was adopted by the University Faculty:



MEMORIAL ON DEATH OF PROFESSOR RHOADES.

The Faculty of Ohio State University has learned with profound grief of the untimely death, on August 13th, of Professor Lewis Addison Rhoades, head of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures during the last seven years. The Faculty desires hereby to record its deep sense of loss, its appreciation of his service to the University, its abiding esteem for his good qualities as a man, as a teacher, and as a scholar.

We remember with deep satisfaction the good work that he accomplished in the upbuilding of the department over which he presided, in the marked increase of the German Library, in the promotion of societies among students and teachers of German in the University and in the city for the study of German culture, institutions, and ideals.

We recall with admiration his industry and enterprise in productive scholarship within the field of his professorship, and his sound, critical work in the field of general literature. We recognized in Professor Rhoades a worthy exemplar of the culture that he taught. His chief interest was in the fine things of art and of literature and in the noble ideals of life that these embody. As a professor of literature and a leader of teachers and pupils, he succeeded in imparting to others something of his own admiration and enthusiasm for these high achievements, and the range of his influence was accordingly wide. To his friends he was sympathetic, and helpful, and hospitable.

We, his colleagues, lament his loss at a time in life when many years of service and usefulness seemed to be in prospect for him. We share the sorrow of his bereaved wife and children and assure them of our heartfelt sympathy.

Signed,

J. V. DENNEY,

B. A. EISENLOHR,

W. W. BOYD,

Committee.

JOSEPH VILLIERS DENNEY.

The New Alumni Constitution

The officers of the Association and special committees appointed by the President have been actively engaged in enterprises designed to promote the interest of the Alumni Association along the following three lines: (1) Closer fellowship among the Alumni and a stronger working organization. (2) Raising of funds to make possible the employment of a permanent Secretary. (3) Changes in the Annual Commencement and Reunion Week Program.

A committee was appointed to consider such changes in the present constitution of the Association as would make it more in keeping with our present customs. This committee however, soon came to the opinion that the entire organization, rather than merely the constitution, needed a revamping, and to this end has, after several weeks of earnest effort and many consultations with several Alumni, prepared a scheme of reorganization as embodied in the following proposed new constitution.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SEC. 1. The name of this organization shall be The Ohio State University Association.

SEC. 2. It shall be the object of this Association to foster a spirit of loyalty among the Alumni and ex-students of The Ohio State University and to achieve unity of purpose and action in promoting her best interests.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. The Association shall consist of active and honorary members.

SEC. 2. The active membership shall consist of persons holding degrees given in course by The Ohio State Univer-

sity, and ex-students having to their credit the equivalent of *thirty* or more semester hours.

SEC. 3. Active membership in this Association may be obtained through election by a chapter or by registration with the Secretary of the Association and the payment of the dues. (Art. VIII).

SEC. 4. The honorary membership shall consist of those friends and benefactors of The Ohio State University whose services the Association may desire to recognize.

SEC. 5. Honorary members shall be nominated by the Executive Committee, a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Committee being necessary for nominations; and shall be elected only at the annual meeting of the Association by a vote of three-fourths of the delegates and Alumni present.

ARTICLE III.

CHAPTERS.

SEC. 1. Chapters may be established to promote the formation of local organizations and of congenial groups of the members of this Association.

CHAPTER CHARTERS.

SEC. 2. Any group of ten or more graduates and ex-students may petition for a charter for the establishment of a new chapter, the petition to be communicated to the Secretary of the Association who shall verify the eligibility of the petitioners and issue a charter.

SEC. 3. The form of charter shall be as follows:

To whom it may concern. Be it known that a charter for the establishment of chapter of The Ohio State University Association at is hereby granted to the following persons as Charter Members, conveying to them and their duly elected associates and successors all the

privileges conferred by the constitution of the Association.

.....
.....
In witness whereof the signatures of the President and Secretary and the Seal of the Association are hereunto affixed on this the day of in the year of our Lord

CHAPTER BY-LAWS.

SEC. 4. Each chapter may adopt for its government such by-laws as it may deem best providing these do not conflict with this constitution. A copy of these by-laws shall be filed with the Secretary of the Association.

THE UNIVERSITY CHAPTER.

SEC. 5. There shall be a University Chapter the object of which shall be to afford opportunity for members of the graduating classes and for Alumni and ex-students not members of the other chapters to become active members of the Association.

SEC. 6. The Governing Board of the "University Chapter" shall consist of the Secretary of the Association ex-officio and of nine Alumni appointed annually by the retiring President of the Association from the instructional force of the University. This Governing Board shall initiate, with appropriate ceremony, members from the graduating class, and serve during Commencement and Reunion Week as a Committee on Reception to the returning Alumni and ex-students.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND UNDERGRADUATE BOARD REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve for one year from the week following their election or until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Treasurer and five members at large. One of the members at large shall be elected each year to serve for a period of five years beginning a week following the election, provided that at the first election one is elected for a period of one year, one for a period of two years, one for a period of three years, one for a period of four years and one for a period of five years.

SEC. 3. Any vacancies occurring in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the President by temporary appointment, said vacancy to be permanently filled by election at the next annual meeting of the Association in the manner already described.

QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 4. Only active members holding degrees from The Ohio State University shall be eligible as officers of this Association or as members at large of the Executive Committee.

UNDERGRADUATE BOARD REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 5. There shall be elected from the active membership three to serve as members of the Athletic Board of the University, and one as Lantern correspondent.

SEC. 6. One of the Association representatives on the Athletic Board shall be elected each year to serve for a term of three years, provided the three representatives elected by The Ohio State University Alumni Association serve the full period for which they were elected.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 7. The duties of the officers of the Association, unless otherwise herein specified, shall be those which usually pertain to the several offices. In addition thereto the Secretary of the Association shall transact such business, and attend to such matters pertaining to the interest of the Association as the Ex-

ecutive Committee may direct, and shall serve as Secretary of the Executive Committee without vote.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 8. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the executive, financial and administrative affairs of the Association, and to this end shall appoint such sub-committees as it may deem proper; it shall secure nominations of candidates for membership on the Board of Visitors, in the manner herein-after described; it shall elect the Secretary of the Association, fix his duties and determine his compensation.

SEC. 9. The Executive Committee shall hold at least one regular meeting a year, preceding the annual meeting of the Association. A majority of the total membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except that of electing the Secretary of the Association, fixing his duties and determining his compensation, for which a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the committee shall be necessary.

SALARY OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 10. No officer of the Association, except the Secretary, and no member of the Executive Committee shall receive compensation. The Secretary shall be paid a salary determined by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

SEC. 1. There shall be a Board of Visitors consisting of fifteen active members of The Ohio State University Association. (See Sec. 3 this article.) Three members of the Board shall be elected each year to serve for a term of five years, provided that at the first election three of the Board shall have been elected for a term of one year, three for a term of two years, three for a term of three years, three for a term of four years and three for a term of five years.

SEC. 2. There shall be at least one graduate as member of the Board of Visitors from each college of the University with enrolment of graduates of ten years' standing.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

SEC. 3. To be eligible to election as member of the Board of Visitors, an individual must be an active member in good standing of The Ohio State University Association and must have completed at least three years' work at The Ohio State University in regular courses and be an Alumnus of at least ten years' standing.

SEC. 4. No member of the Board of Visitors shall at the same time be a member of the Board of Trustees, or be in any other way connected with the executive, financial or instructional staff of The Ohio State University, or hold any office in The Ohio State University Association.

SEC. 5. Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Visitors by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board itself until the next regular election, at which time, in addition to members to be regularly elected, there shall be elected a member to fill the remainder of the unexpired term.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Board of Visitors shall be to take such action as in its judgment will promote the interest of The Ohio State University. It shall be the official means of communication between The Ohio State University Association and the Board of Trustees, President and Faculty of The Ohio State University.

SEC. 7. The Board of Visitors shall effect its own organization for the conduct of its business. It shall have power to appoint committees outside its own membership for purposes of securing needed information.

SEC. 8. The Board of Visitors shall

be the sole judge as to the disposal of any reports it may prepare; such reports, to become effective, must be signed by at least two-thirds of the entire membership of the Board. The Board shall keep a complete record of its activities, reporting the same, in at least general terms, to the Association at its annual meeting.

EXPENSES.

SEC. 9. Members of the Board of Visitors or of committees appointed by them shall be paid only their reasonable expenses while engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

NOMINATION.

SEC. 10. Ninety days prior to the regular annual election, the Secretary shall send to each member in good standing and holding a degree granted by The Ohio State University, a ballot on which the member may place the names of three members of the Association as candidates for election to the Board of Visitors. The Secretary shall send with the ballot a detailed statement concerning the personnel of the Board of Visitors, their required qualification, year and college of graduation, and place of residence, and such other information as may be required for intelligent nomination.

The nominators shall seal the ballot in a special envelope (on which shall be printed "Nominations for Membership on Board of Visitors," and a place for endorsement by the nominator), and send them to the Secretary of the Association. Not later than sixty-five days prior to the day of the annual election, the Secretary shall deliver these sealed ballots to the Executive Committee to be counted.

SEC. 11. The Executive Committee shall declare as nominated, the six receiving the highest number of votes, the election of any three of whom shall

not cause a conflict with the provision made in Section 2 of this article.

SEC. 12. The names of six nominees for members of the Board of Visitors shall be printed on the same ballot as that for officers as hereinafter described.

SEC. 13. A plurality of votes cast shall elect.

ARTICLE VI.

ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. A nominating committee of three active members, not officers of the society, shall be appointed by the retiring President. This committee shall nominate two Alumni (See Art. IV, Sec. 4) for each office other than that of Secretary, two active members (See Art. IV, Sec. 5) for each of the undergraduate Board representation and two Alumni (See Art. IV, Sec. 4) for each vacancy on the Executive Committee, and shall send their nominations to the Secretary at least sixty days before the annual meeting, who shall immediately forward the same to all active members of the Association in good standing.

SEC. 2. Any fifty active members may also present the names of any nominees for officers or members of the Executive Committee to the Secretary, provided it is done at least forty days before the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. The names of all candidates for office and members of the Executive Committee shall be placed on the ballot, without distinction as to method of nomination, which shall be mailed to every active member in good standing at least thirty days before the annual meeting. The ballot shall be enclosed in an envelope on which is printed "Ballot" and a place provided for endorsement for the voter. The voter shall mark the ballot, seal it in the envelope, endorse the envelope and mail it to the Secretary for collection. The Secretary shall O. K. the enveloped ballots when received and deliver them on the day preceding the day of the

annual meeting of the Association to a committee of three tellers appointed by the President, who shall open the sealed envelopes and report the result of the election.

SEC. 4. Ballots received later than two days preceding the day of the regular meeting of the Association shall not be counted.

SEC. 5. A plurality of votes cast shall elect.

SEC. 6. The ballots shall be held by the Secretary for twenty-four hours after the hour of announcement of the result of the election, and then, unless otherwise instructed, he may destroy them.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. There shall be one meeting annually of the Association at The Ohio State University during the Commencement and Reunion Week.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President on the written demand of one-third of the chapters or two-thirds of the Executive Committee and one month's notice of the date and special object of such meeting shall be sent to each active member.

SEC. 3. Each chapter except the "University Chapter" shall be entitled to a representation of one delegate for every ten members in good standing, or major fraction of ten, and each of said delegates shall be entitled to one vote on each question. In case any chapter shall be unable to send its own members it may appoint its quota representation from any other chapter.

ALUMNI.

SEC. 4. Any active member holding a degree from The Ohio State University may have a vote on all questions at the annual meeting of the Association, the same as a delegate, provided such a person has been recognized by or certified to the Secretary, and registered,

even though he is not serving as delegate.

CREDENTIALS.

SEC. 5. The appointment of each delegate shall be certified to by the Secretary of the chapter appointing him, by means of a letter to the Committee on Credentials, presented in person by the delegate.

VOTING.

SEC. 6. In meetings the votes shall first be by credited delegates, then by registered Alumni.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SEC. 7. (a) Appointment by the President of three members to serve as a Committee on Credentials, and three members as tellers of election.

(b) Report of Committee on Credentials.

(c) Reading of the proceedings of the last meeting.

(d) The President's address.

(e) The Treasurer's report.

(f) Chapter reports by delegates.

(g) The Secretary's report.

(h) Report of Board of Visitors.

(i) Report of committees.

(j) General business.

(k) Report of election scrutineers.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUES.

SEC. 1. Each active member shall pay to the Treasurer of the Association an initiation fee of \$3.00 within a month after having been notified of his or her election, said initiation fee to cover all dues for the first year, and thereafter shall pay to the Treasurer an annual due determined by the Executive Committee, not to exceed \$2 per annum.

SEC. 2. Any active member in arrears with Association dues for over nine months after the day of the annual meeting of the Association shall not be

"in good standing," and any member in arrears for over eighteen months shall forfeit his or her membership in the Association.

SEC. 3. Only members in good standing both in chapter and Association shall receive such journals, bulletins or other printed matters as may be published by the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates and Alumni present and entitled to vote.

SEC. 2. Amendments to this constitution can be brought before the meeting of the Association only when recommended by some chapter or by the Executive Committee. A notice of such proposed amendment must be sent to each active member at least one month before the time of the meeting at which such amendments are to be presented.

J. A. BOWNOCKER, '89.

KARL T. WEBBER, '97.

ROSS C. PURDY, '08.

REMARKS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The Reorganization—At present there are several local Alumni Associations, none of them having an affiliated interest in the General Alumni Association. There are many loyal Alumni and ex-students who now center their interests in a local organization and who are not members of the General Association. Under these conditions unity of effort or purpose is impossible, and in this divided interest largely lies the weakness which the University Alumni Association has felt during the past years. To remedy this situation it is proposed that these local Associations affiliate together as chapters of the General Association.

The Chapters—The lack of concerted interests between the local organizations

themselves and between the local and central organizations has not been the sole cause for weakness; want of a common basis of interests and of congeniality among the members of these various Associations is in no small measure responsible. This is especially true in the large local organizations such as we have in several of the Ohio counties and in the large cities of other states. It is proposed that these large local Associations divide into chapters, each chapter being composed of members who are intimates, or associates, or who desire to band together for mutual benefit. It is thus assumed that membership in a chapter will have a value aside from opportunity for concerted activities on behalf of our Alma Mater.

The Ex-Students—In the proposed reorganization, ex-students will have the privilege of joining as active members, having a limited voice in the direction of the policies of the Association. This provision is in harmony with the membership scheme now in vogue in the local organizations, and gives recognition and opportunity justly due to our ex-students.

Board of Visitors—The failure of the old Committee on College Affairs can not be repeated under this reorganization scheme, for the Board of Visitors, as provided, is to be a body (an election to which will be the greatest elective honor that the Association can bestow) whose prescribed duty is to devise ways and means of carrying out constructive policies for the betterment of the University. There is little danger in such a scheme for officiousness or prejudice.

The Name—Having broadened the scope of membership and policies of the Association, it has been thought best to change the name to The Ohio State University Association.

The Alumni Life Memberships—The

life membership contracts with the present Association could, by vote, be annulled, each "Life Member" receiving, in return, a charter membership, without initiation fee, in the new Association. Our obligations with the life members and the University on account of the QUARTERLY could be assumed by the new organization.

The Dues—At present, the activities of the Alumni Association are limited to the minimum because of the fact that the Association's resources are limited entirely to the two and a half dollar fee received from each of the fifty or seventy-five new members, a small proportion of each class, that are taken in each year. In the proposed reorganization scheme there is an initiation fee of three dollars which covers the first year's expenses for each new member, and an annual due of not more than two dollars. If the expenses can be met with less than a two dollar annual due, the Executive Committee will decrease the dues accordingly.

Permanent Secretary—The keynote to the success of this entire project, and indeed for the life of any form of a central organization which may be proposed, is the securing of a permanent Secretary to devote his entire time in the organization and building up of the Association and its chapters. A special committee is now trying to devise some scheme of raising a fund to defray the expenses of such an officer for a time sufficient to effect this proposed or some other stronger organization. The need of such an officer has long been felt, and if any one Alumnus or group of Alumni desire to give their Alma Mater six or eight thousand dollars for a purpose which would have the greatest accruing benefit, there can not be a more golden opportunity than this.

Other Suggestions—One need not contemplate long on the possibilities which such an organization of Alumni

and ex-students, as has here been proposed, may achieve without a realization of its many benefits. Here is just one of the many ways in which the members would receive benefit. It has been suggested that the local chapters hold from time to time a sort of experience meeting in which members shall tell something about their work, and the experiences they have had in it. The result of this would be twofold. First, the members would become better acquainted and, second, a knowledge of each other's business connection and experience would enable the members to be mutually helpful in business affairs. If it should be known that a member has had years of experience along certain lines, fellow members may be able to better him by recommending him for positions which come to them from time to time for recommendation. The Association could issue a directory which would not only give the names and addresses of the members of the Association but also a brief synopsis of the experience which they have had and the line of work in which they are at that time engaged. This list, published in addition to the regular roster, could be classified relative to the occupations of the various members, thus being of service to the members in the purchase of apparatus and supplies, or of securing appointees in a manner similar to that in which purchasing lists and agencies are ordinarily used, but with that added advantage of mutual help among fellow members of the Association. In addition to this, the Secretary could keep a list of those members who are either out of employment and desirous of obtaining positions, or who are desirous of changing positions, together with a full record of the person's career and letters of recommendations from various people whose names would carry weight. A similar list and files are now kept by the University for school appointments, and is found to be of great

service to the Ohio State graduates who desire to teach.

In Conclusion—Unity of effort, closer organization, mutual helpfulness are the aims of this reorganization scheme. Think it over and feel free to express your opinions or make suggestions, and, when opportunity is offered, help in the raising of a special fund for a permanent Secretary that all this, and more, may be realized.

TO THE EX-STUDENTS.

This number of the *QUARTERLY* is sent to all the ex-students who have verified their addresses with the University Editor. The object of this is twofold: first, to acquaint the ex-students with the fact that the University is interested in them, and desires reciprocation of that interest; second, to present the opportunities which are to be secured by joining the Alumni Association.

At the June meeting of the Alumni Association an amendment to the constitution was passed that permits ex-students of two years' University credit to become associate life members upon payment of two and one-half dollars; these associate members to receive copies of the *QUARTERLY* free for five years, as do the graduate members.

If the proposed new constitution, published in full in this number, is adopted, ex-students will have larger opportunities to affiliate actively in the interests of the University, in which event no former student can afford to be without the *QUARTERLY*. This will be especially true when the Association succeeds in raising funds to employ a permanent Secretary.

Send your subscription of two and one-half dollars to the Secretary of the Association, Ross C. Purdy, Ohio State University, Columbus; you will thus become a member of the Association, and pay your five years' subscription to the *QUARTERLY*.

THE PRESENT LIFE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

For the benefit of many who are in doubt as to their standing, and for a first official record, the list of the life members of the Alumni Association, corrected to date, is herewith printed.

Royal A. Abbot, Edw. R. Abernathy, Eli O. Ackerman, Burt A. Graham, Elizabeth J. Adams, Stanley Adkins, F. H. Adler, Frank O. Agner, H. J. Albrecht, C. P. Alexander, H. E. Alden, Lucy Allen (Mrs. Geo. Smart), Percy R. Alsdorf, Newton M. Anderson, Edna A. Andress (Mrs. Julius Stone), Thos. H. Armstrong, Charles L. Arnold, Mary L. Arnold, G. Glenn Atkins, James A. Auld, Henry W. Backus, H. H. Bailey, W. J. Bailey, Chauncey B. Baker, Hugh J. Baker, William H. Baker, Carl M. Baldwin, Emma L. Ball, Katherine W. Bancroft, T. D. Banks, Eliza D. Barcus (Mrs. Darrow Sage), Miner Barcus, Josephine Barnaby, George W. Baughman, Howard L. Beach, Margaret A. Beach, Robert K. Beach, Orsamus D. Beardsley, William R. Beattie, James A. Beer, Sanford B. Belden, L. T. Beman, Eric W. Benedict, William P. Bentley, S. J. Berman, Mary Berry, William A. L. Beyer, Bernard Bigelow, William F. Bissing, Earle A. Bixler, Edward G. Blaire, Mary Blakiston, A. V. Bleininger, C. E. Bliven, Lloyd M. Bloomfield, R. E. Blosser, Harrison W. Bock, Theodore Bock, Mary E. Bodman (Mrs. W. A. Hammond), Adolph J. Boehme, Frank T. Boesel, Laura J. Connell, J. B. Considine, Edward J. Converse, Howard P. Converse, Walter Converse, Chauncey E. Cook, George E. Cook, Winfred Coover, Harry Corns, Edwin E. Corwin, Edwin C. Cotton, Jesse H. Coursault, Vernon R. Covell, H. A. Cowgill, Howard E. Cowles, Lewis C. Cox, James B. Crabbe, Shirley R. Cragg, Moses Craig, Ira Crawford, William S. Crawford, Charles M. Crooks, J. E. Crooks, Delbert A. Crowner, Charles

G. Cunningham, George S. Cunningham, John F. Cunningham, Robert H. Cunningham, Curtis C. Curtis, Leigh G. Curtis, Carson W. Damron, Adrian E. Davenport, Jennie C. Davies, John L. Davies, Charles W. Davis, Oscar A. Davis, Vernon H. Davis, Albert E. Day, Mary A. DeCamp, C. W. Delamatre, Charles H. Decker, P. W. Dennis, Jerry Dennis, Florence H. Derby (Mrs. C. E. Haigler), Alice G. Derby (Mrs. O. E. Carr), Frederica Detmers, William S. DevoI, Roger D. DeWolf, Hugo Diemer, George C. Dietrich, Ernest S. Dillin, Charles R. Dilts, Theodore W. Ditto, Frank C. Doan, Harvey C. Dollison, Carl G. Doney, Ford Donley, Charles F. Dowd, H. J. Dressler, George W. Dun, John J. Dun, Walter N. Bomesberger, Allen Bond, Carl H. Booth, Perry E. Borchers, R. M. Borrer, C. D. Bossert, Herbert L. Bostater, Homer Z. Bostwick, Oliver N. Bostwick, George R. Bott, John A. Bownocker, James E. Boyd, Ernest Bradford, Joseph N. Bradford, Ulysses S. Brandt, Thomas H. Brannon, J. G. Braun, Frederick I. Bright, John C. Britton, Hiram S. Bronson, Albert M. Brown, Harry W. Brown, Newton H. Brown, Charles A. Bruce, Daniel J. Brumley, William C. Bryant, Ralph W. Buck, James H. Burgess, C. W. Burkett, D. V. Burkett, Charles P. Burke, Harriet G. Burr, Glenn S. Burrell, Frederic E. Butcher, Clara Byers, Harry G. Bygate, George H. Calkins, O. G. Calland, Clara N. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Dorothy Canfield (Mrs. J. R. Fisher), Jessie Carpenter (Mrs. W. J. Sears), Hugh Carr, James G. Carr, Marie Carroll, Josephine Cathcart, Fred J. Cellarius, N. Chakrabarti, Helen W. Chamberlain (Mrs. E. Lovejoy), James W. Chaney, W. K. Cherryholmes, W. D. Chester, Joseph H. Chubb, Arthur E. Clagett, D. B. Clark, James U. Clarke, Charles H. Clevenger, G. V. Clow, H. E. Clum, Orville P. Cockerill, Edith Cockins, Wm. B. Cockley, Edwin F. Coddington,

George N. Cole, Louise Colton, D. D. Condit, William R. Dunlap, Edward Dunnick, Samuel C. Durbin, Joseph W. T. Duvel, Clair A. Dye, Sidney O. Dye, Grace Eagleson, Joseph P. Eagleson, Grace T. Earl, Ernest D. Easton, Carl C. Eckhardt, Otto L. Eckman, E. C. Eckman, A. P. Edgerly, L. B. Edgerton, Mary W. Edwards, Knott C. Egbert, Berthold A. Eisenlohr, Charles Ellis, Nellie Ely, Vernon J. Emery, Peyton R. Emery, Oscar Erf, Frank L. Estep, Ernest Evans, William L. Evans, Ernest E. Eysenbach, George P. Fackt, Oliver L. Fassig, Mrs. Mary E. Fawcett, Richard Faxon, Ida L. Feiel, Guy Carlton Fergus, John F. Fergus, Walter M. Fickes, Harry M. Finley, Elkana E. Finney, Elmer O. Fippin, Paul Fischer, Fred A. Fish, C. R. Fisher, Clara Fisher (Mrs. J. P. Milligan), H. F. Flynn, Maude Flynn, Stanley H. Ford, Dudley H. Foster, I. M. Foster, Thos. B. Foster, Vause Foster, Charles W. Foulk, John H. Fox, Ross G. Fox, Edward Francis, A. G. R. Frechtling, Stanton S. Freeman, Thomas E. French, C. H. Fullerton, L. W. Funk, John H. Galbraith, Helen M. Gallen, Francis H. Game, Reed H. Game, Alberta D. Garber (Mrs. A. R. Scott), I. R. Gard, J. K. Gardner, Susan E. Garman (Mrs. W. E. Harbottle), Gatewood, L. C. Gatewood, Charles W. Gayman, Edward F. Gehrkens, James A. Geissinger, Eli T. Genheimer, P. M. Giesy, Loring H. Goddard, Ralph S. Godell, Jos. C. Goodman, Sylvester J. Goodman, Adelaide C. Gordon, Ira G. Gorham, Emilie Gorrell, Ruth Grant, William L. Graves, Genevieve Gray (Mrs. L. Rawson), Jerome J. Green, Katherine Gress, Robert F. Griggs, George P. Grimsley, Orsylla A. Groff, John W. Groves, Elizabeth M. Gugle, Claude B. Guittard, Frank Haas, F. B. Hadley, H. I. Hadsell, Geo. E. Hagenbuch, Howard Hagler, Charles E. Haigler, Ross E. Hamilton, Victor Hamilton, H. S. Hammond, Harry T. Hance, William H. Hannum, Sada A. Harbar-

ger, Robert R. Harkins, John D. Harlor, Robert W. Harned, Charles P. Harris, Estelle Harris, Walter C. Harris, S. C. Hartman, William H. Hartsough, Arthur Hartwell, Clarke K. Harvey, Wayland H. Emery, Clifford C. Hatfield, Otis C. Hatton, Cassius C. Hayden, Seth Hayes, Robert Hazlet, W. J. Hendrix, C. W. Hengst, Donald D. Hensel, Edith S. Herms (Mrs. E. E. Rideout), Louise Herrick (Mrs. H. I. Abbott), John H. Hertner, G. Ernest Hesse, William A. Hiatt, Cortland L. Hill, Frank E. Hill, Mamie F. Hill (Mrs. W. F. Kern), R. W. Hill, Martha E. Hinckley, James S. Hine, Lucius A. Hine, Albert H. Hinkle, Freda Hirsch, G. Hirsch, Rudolph Hirsch, Harry Hirst, Grace C. Hixon, Hattie D. Hoffman, Mary T. Hollister, Frank Homan, Harry L. Hopgood, Ruth P. Hopwood, Anna C. Houston, Ferdinand Howald, Arthur B. Howard, John W. Howard, Ralph N. Hubbard, Don Carlos Hud-dleson, Burch D. Huggins, Walter A. Hull, V. J. Hultquist, Leona Humphreys, Joseph S. Hunter, Arthur Huntington, Charles C. Huntington, Katherine D. Huntington, Jesse E. Hyde, Wilby G. Hyde, Imogene Ingram (Mrs. John B. Miles), Lyman H. Innis, J. D. Inskeep, Clifford W. Jackson, Frank P. Jackson, Allan B. Jaynes, F. J. Jeffrey, Maud D. Jeffrey, Willis H. Jenkins, Elma F. Jennings, O. M. Johnson, Walter A. Johnson, Frederick S. Johnston, Geo. E. Johnston, Daniel C. Jones, Daniel D. Jones, Grandville R. Jones, Olive B. Jones, Paul Jones, Richard T. Jones, Horace Judd, W. R. Judson, S. H. Katz, Frederick Keffer, William W. Keifer, Romeo O. Keiser, William E. Kellicott, D. R. Kellogg, Mary A. Kelly, E. A. Kemmler, Willard H. Kempton, W. F. Kern, Francis S. Kershaw, Samuel C. Kershaw, Frederick E. Kester, Charles F. Kettering, Frank C. Kettler, Louis F. Kiesewetter, Abdel W. Kiler, Charles H. Kimberly, Wm. N. King, A. F. King, Roy S. King, Alice

Kinkade, Walter M. Kinkade, Harry L. Kirker, Katherine D. Kiser, David Klein, Charles H. Kline, Ruby R. Knight (Mrs. J. Keely), Carl L. Knopf, Geo. W. Knopf, Martha Koehne, Ernest R. Kryder, Harry W. Kuhn, Charles C. Kochheiser, C. C. Kohl, Bertha K. Krauss, Charles S. Krumm, Lillian L. Krumm, Louis R. Krumm, Thomas Z. Krumm, Morgan B. Lamb, Francis L. Landacre, Walter A. Landacre, Quintin R. Lane, F. H. Landrum, Horace W. Laughlin, Hugh C. Laughlin, Miguel J. Laurencena, Mary E. Lawrence, Roy E. Layton, Helen LeCrone, Corliss E. Lee, Edwin S. Lee, Charles F. Leeper, J. W. Lehman, Carl P. Leibold, Helen O. Lemert, Florence Lentz, Orpheus D. Levering, Thomas K. Lewis, Paul M. Lincoln, Clarence P. Linville, Leslie M. Lisle, Mabel Lisle (Mrs. W. E. Meade), George G. Long, C. B. Longworth, David Lorbach, Jr., C. M. Lott, Ellis Lovejoy, Jesse R. Lovejoy, Clara E. Luse (Mrs. H. Scott), Arthur H. Lyon, William J. McAllen, E. S. McAllister, Arthur G. McCall, Raymond McCallum, Edward B. McCarter, P. A. McCarty, C. A. McCleary, Chalmer K. McClelland, R. L. McClelland, James E. McClintock, Roy D. McClure, C. F. McCombs, John H. McCormick, John J. McDonald, John A. McDowell, James H. McGregor, Emma E. McKinley, William G. McKitterick, William McPherson, J. C. McNutt, Chas. E. McQuigg, B. F. Maag, Ray F. Main, H. V. Main, Marcella Macke, Margaret Maclean, Robert A. Magley, William R. Malone, Rush E. Manley, I. I. Mann, Wilbur E. Mann, Fred A. Marsh, Mary L. Mark, James R. Marker, Charles A. Marple, Frank F. Marquard, Samuel J. Marquardt, Alice R. Marsh, George S. Marshall, Ross P. Marsteller, Percy Martin, Ray M. Martin, William K. Martin, Velorus Martz, Charles F. Marvin, George H. Matson, Charles S. Mead, Edward D. Meek, Cyrus A. Melick, N. A. Melick, Robert W. Mercer,

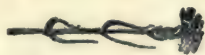
Geo. B. Merrell, Alice L. Merrill, Ralph D. Mershon, Blanche D. Mickey, Charles C. Miller, Gretchen Miller (Mrs. J. A. Beer), Henry P. Miller, Merritt F. Miller, Walter M. Miller, Glendora Mills, William C. Mills, Chas. L. Miner, Edward R. Minns, Wells H. Minor, Edith A. Mitchell, Lynn B. Mitchell, Edward W. Mix, Marcia I. Mock (Mrs. C. W. Schubert), Albert R. Moist, Alice H. Moodie (Mrs. A. Hartwell), Chas. N. Mooney, Daniel F. Mooney, Geo. L. Mooney, C. L. E. Moore, F. A. Moore, Henry C. Moore, Lyman G. Moore, M. D. Moore, Katherine E. Morhart (Mrs. L. F. Sater), Charles B. Morrey, William T. Moorey, Clyde T. Morris, Ingle A. Morris, W. C. Morse, George L. Morton, William Moss, Annie Mullay, Fred Mundhenk, Herbert C. Mundhenk, Mortimer A. Munn, H. S. Murphey, Joseph L. Murphy, Lura M. Murphy, Joseph S. Myers, Ord Myers, R. V. Myers, Uriah H. Myers, Simeon Nash, Chas. W. Napper, G. F. Neeb, Ada R. Needels, Mana R. Needels (Mrs. W. M. Kilpatrick), Fay Neil, Charles E. Nesbitt, Albert W. Nettleton, Samuel D. Newton, Ada May Nichols, Henry B. Nichols, Benj. D. Nicola, Caroline C. Norton, Ralph D. Nye, Charles F. O'Brien, David O'Brine, Sarah E. O'Kane (Mrs. F. M. Raymund), Mary L. Oberlin, August Odebrecht, Earl L. Orndorff, Edward Orton, Jr., A. M. Ojeda, Samuel T. Orton, Raymond C. Osborn, C. M. Ozias, Walter S. Page, Jr., William H. Page, Seth W. Paine, Walter K. Palmer, C. W. Park, William W. Parmenter, Benjamin C. Parrett, Halbert E. Payne, Allen S. Peal, Allen S. Pearl, Edward L. Pease, R. R. Penn, S. V. Poppel, Elma B. Perry (Mrs. C. W. Foulk), William L. Peters, John W. Peterson, Niels M. Peterson, Philip L. Pfarr, Jr., Cyrus A. Phelps, Paul W. Plueddeman, Eva H. Pinkham, Grace L. Pitts, Harley M. Plum, Paul C. Pockock, Charles C. Poindexter, Walter C.

Polk, James A. Pollock, Frank E. Pomerene, Clyde C. Porter, Frederick W. Porter, George H. Porter, Minnie E. Porter, Carl H. Postle, Ruth Postle, David N. Postlewaite, George M. Potter, Charles S. Powell, Ivan E. Powell, Edna S. Pratt, Homer C. Price, Irwin G. Priest, Charles F. Pryor, Lawrence R. W. Pugh, John H. Pumphrey, Ross C. Purdy, E. B. Putt, Modesta Quiroga, Wyatt E. Ralston, E. C. Ramsey, Elois Ramsey, Emilius O. Randall, Rita Randall, Frank W. Rane, Murray M. Rarick, Samuel E. Rasor, Emilie C. Renz, William M. Ray, Coles A. Raymond, Frank M. Raymund, Charles W. Reeder, David R. Reese, H. R. Reigart, Rachel Rhoades, Esther Rice, R. H. Rice, Herbert A. Rice, C. A. J. Richards, William W. Richardson, E. B. Rickard, Alla B. Rickey, Tallmadge Rickey, Howard S. Riddle, John S. Riddle, Lumina C. Riddle (Mrs. B. B. Smyth), J. C. Rietz, Carl Rigdon, Ernest J. Riggs, George W. Rightmire, E. A. Risser, L. D. Risser, George A. Robbins, Cora Roberts, Erdis G. Robinson, Mabel C. Rodebaugh, R. W. Rodgers, Camilo A. Rodriguez, James B. Rogers, Calvin B. Ross, Philip Rothrock, Frank D. Rubins, Carl M. Ruhlen, Frank Ruhlen, Emma A. Ruppensburg, Annie W. Sabine (Mrs. W. H. Siebert), Wallace C. Sabine, Carl Leroy Sackett, Clifford G. Salt, James G. Sanders, W. O. Sanzenbacher, Lowrey F. Sater, Henry L. Scarlett, Adelia Scatterday, Mae B. Schaff (Mrs. H. C. Dollison), Albert J. Schantz, Edward L. T. Schaub, Hugh N. Schlesinger, Bertha M. Schneider, Anna Bell Schoedinger (Mrs. Edward Southard), Otto Schroll, Charles W. Schubert, Floribel C. Schubert, Erwin W. Schueller, Peter V. Schupp, Frank W. Schwab, Bertha Scott, Charles F. Scott, Daisy M. Scott, Dudley Scott, Ernest Scott, Herbert Scott, William E. Sealock, Walter J. Sears, Augustine D. Selby, W. F. Selby, Albert E. Sellenings, Herbert P. Senter, Elizabeth Ses-

sions, Raymond J. Seymour, Ray Schaeffer, Francis Shaffer, Anna Shannon, Charles C. Sharp, S. A. Shawhan, Nellie F. Sheets, Marley R. Shellabarger, Florence Shelton, Charles W. Shepherd, Christopher E. Sherman, H. C. Sherman, John K. Sherman, Wallace B. Shield, J. E. Shrader, Carey L. Shuck, Wilbur H. Siebert, Charles P. Sigerfoos, Edward Sigerfoos, Edgar T. Sill, Mark Simonton, Roscoe C. Skiles, Charles E. Skinner, Carl F. Slocemyer, Emma A. Slyh, Annie E. Smead, Agnes Smiley, Albertine C. Smith, Alice May Smith, Archie W. Smith, Carl C. Smith, David W. Smith, Ethel M. Smith, Florizel Smith, Maud V. Smith (Mrs. Thomas Chalmers), Myron A. Smith, Virginia R. Smith (Mrs. R. McCallum), Jesse W. Snider, Harry H. Snively, Harry W. Snodgrass, D. P. Snodgrass, Edward E. Somermeir, Robert B. Sosman, Thomas C. Southard, Edwin E. Sparks, Edward Spease, Frederick W. Sperr, Clarence M. Sprague, William R. Sprague, Martha E. Sproat, John R. Spurrier, Charles H. Stahl, Chas. L. Stanberry, Fred M. Stanton, Clinton R. Stauffer, Carl E. Steeb, Adolf Stellhorn, Thomas A. Stiger, Isaac L. Stinebaugh, Jas. A. Stiver, Carlton E. Stone, Thomas W. Stone, Norman W. Storer, Charles I. Stouffer, Lois L. Strickler (Mrs. C. B. Asher), Lewis H. Strom, O. M. Sullivan, Sam. N. Summer, Frank M. Surface, Margaret Sutherland (Mrs. B. H. Flynn), Karl D. Swartzel, John E. Sylvester, Jr., H. Tabossa, K. Takahashi, Ellen B. Talbot, Herbert S. Talbot, Mignon Talbot, Edward W. Tanner, Arthur W. Taylor, Joseph R. Taylor, Pearl V. Taylor, Ralph B. Taylor, J.

Fred Thomas, G. B. Thomas, Phillip Thomas, Carmi Thompson, H. C. Thompson, Howard N. Thompson, Lester W. Thompson, Antonio Toledo, Robert S. Towne, Alice M. Townshend (Mrs. C. M. Wing), Arthur B. Townsend, Laura A. Tressel (Mrs. R. J. Griggs), Eugene L. Tupper, Edward C. Turner, C. C. Turney, Ella Underwood (Mrs. O. A. Davis), I. R. Vanatta, Mary G. Vance, L. H. Van Buskirk, Henry W. Vaughan Willis B. Viets, Julius F. Vornholt, Joseph H. Vosskuehler, Alma H. Wacker, Frank L. O. Wadsworth, Margaret A. Watters, F. G. Wagenhals, Clarence W. Waid, Earnest D. Waid, Herbert S. Warwick, Benson G. Watson, Stern P. Watt, Karl M. Way, Mary L. Weaver, Mima J. Weaver, Edward N. Webb, Scott A. Webb, Karl T. Webber, M. Isabel Weber, George F. Weidner, Clark J. Welch, Harry P. Weld, A. B. Wells, Edwin S. Wertz, J. C. White, C. J. West E. D. West, Edith Whims, Letta Whims, Louise Whipps (Mrs. J. W. Graham), Horace J. Whitacre, Marion Whitacre, David S. White, Charles C. Wilcox, Edwin M. Wilcox, Margaret Wilcox, Horace L. Wilgus, James A. Wilgus, T. A. Williams, Harry E. Williams, H. M. Williams, Herbert O. Williams, Lloyd T. Williams, Homer D. Williamson, J. Oscar Wilson, Harry R. Wilson, Lydia J. Wilson (Mrs. R. F. Boda), Lucius A. Wing, Francis C. Wood, Kenneth D. Wood, Willard B. Wood, William B. Woods, Frank W. Wood, Norman R. Work, William R. Work, Carrie Wright, Nelle Wright, R. C. Wright, J. A. Zink.

ROSS C. PURDY, '08.



The Sigma Xi Lectures for 1910-11

The Omega Chapter of the Sigma Xi Society of the Ohio State University takes great pleasure in announcing at this early date to the University circle and to an interested public its lecture program for the present collegiate year. The invited lecturers from abroad are Dr. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University and Colonel G. W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Isthmaen Canal. These men, together with Dr. E. F. McCampbell, who has been chosen to represent the local society, constitute the public lecturers. A general invitation is most heartily extended to all.

The reader of the remarks which follow will doubtless become aware of two important features of the year's program. Briefly stated they are these: The lecturers are men of world-wide reputation due chiefly to their original investigations, researches or solutions of intricate technical problems, and further, the scientific interests in the Colleges of Arts, Agriculture, Engineering and Medicine are represented.

It will also be a source of gratification to all to learn that the men who come to us from other universities and fields of commercial life are to appear upon the J. C. Campbell Foundation. No account of the year's lecture course would be complete without reference to the interest which Mr. Campbell has taken in the scientific work of the society and which he has seen fit to express in various ways from time to time.

On Friday evening, December 2d, Dr. A. A. Michelson, director of the department of physics, Chicago University, will give an illustrated lecture upon "The Metallic Colors of Birds and Insects." Dr. Michelson has occupied the chair of physics at Case School, Clark University and the University of Chi-

cago. He has been the recipient of the Rumford medal, the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London and in 1907 was honored by the whole scientific world in the award of the Nobel prize and medal. From his many researches may be cited his accurate determinations of the velocity of light, the construction of the interferometer and its application to the measurement of the standard meter in wave-lengths of light and his present work upon diffraction gratings.

Director L. H. Bailey, director of the New York State Department of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, will lecture upon the subject of "The Country Life Movement" on the evening of February 10th. Professor Bailey has been an enthusiastic writer upon the subjects of botany, horticulture and agriculture; chief among his writings are the Cyclopaedia of Agriculture, Rural Science Series, and the editing of the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture. He is to come here during the session of the National Corn Congress in this city—a particularly fortunate time in that it will afford many of our Alumni, as well as graduates of other universities and men prominent in agriculture, an opportunity of hearing this man so widely and favorably known in this country as the chairman of the Roosevelt Commission on Country Life.

Colonel G. W. Goethals, the third invited lecturer, has not been able as yet to definitely set a date. His duties as chief engineer of the Panama Canal demand his entire time and attention and the public may congratulate itself that he has consented to come and give a portion of his limited time upon his return to this country in the early part of 1911. Come when he may, all are eagerly awaiting the arrival of this engineer of international reputation. Col-

onel Goethals was in charge of the Shoals Canal construction on the Tennessee River and was also chief of engineers during the Spanish-American war. A definite date and subject will be announced later.

Dr. E. F. McCampbell, of the department of Bacteriology of this University, will give the fourth public lecture of the year on April 14th. The subject will be "Studies on the Venoms of Snakes and Other Poisonous Animals." This topic will be well illustrated with lantern slides and practical experiments with the venoms. Dr. McCampbell has gained a very enviable reputation because of his researches upon infectious diseases and immunity work. Particularly fresh in our memories is his trip to Mexico last December, conducted under the auspices of The Ohio State University and the National Academy of Medicine of Mexico, for the purpose of studying typhus fever. He has recently submitted a preliminary report of his work upon the cause of typhus fever and the method by which the disease is transmitted.

In addition to the public meetings the chapter will also hold two or three, distinctly set apart for its own membership. It is hoped that this feature of the year's work will aid materially in a dissemination and appreciation of the work in scientific lines which is being conducted upon our campus. This is the chief significance of the meeting of November 16th, at which time Professors R. C. Purdy and A. Dachnowski will give informal talks. Professor Purdy's investigations have been chiefly along the lines of study of the behavior of clays under heat treatment in kilns, especially the apparent and real volume changes. He has consented to lead a discussion, illustrated with diagrams, upon the subject "Fluxes and Fusion," presenting some of his own work and theory upon the eutectic as flux. Mr.

Dachnowski will follow the above mentioned speaker with a somewhat complete resume of his work on "Diseases of Peat and Muck Soils." Lantern slides will be used to illustrate some of the more fundamental points of his work. Mr. Dachnowski's most recent investigations have been on peat, especially for agriculture and geological purposes. In the last two years particular emphasis has been placed upon the sterility encountered by farmers in muck of these soils. This work has been carried on for the United States Department of Agriculture and the Ohio Geological Survey. These men, speaking upon these important subjects, are sureties enough for an evening of enthusiasm.

Some time ago Mr. Julius Stone, of the Board of Trustees of this University, made an extensive trip through the canyon of the Colorado. This expedition proved to be scientifically productive in many ways and hence the society is looking forward with pleasure to hearing Mr. Stone's address upon the "Grand Canyon of the Colorado" on the evening of March 17th. The talk will be fully illustrated with projections. It is expected that an informal reception and entertainment will follow the address.

The Executive Committee of the society for this year consists of Professor W. L. Evans, President; C. T. Morris, Vice President; and Charles Sheard, Secretary.

The program, summarized for reference, is as follows:

1. November 16th, Chemistry Building, chapter meeting, Professor Purdy on "Fluxes and Fusion" and Mr. Dachnowski on "Diseases of Peat and Muck Soils."
2. December 2d, 8 p. m., University Hall, Dr. A. A. Michelson on "Metallic Colors in Birds and Insects."
3. February 10th, 8 p. m., University

Hall, Professor L. H. Bailey on the "Country Life Movement."

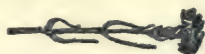
4. Colonel G. W. Goethals (date and subject to be announced later).

5. March 17th (chapter), Mr. Julius

Stone on the "Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

6. April 14th, Dr. E. F. McCampbell, subject, "Studies on the Venoms of Snakes and Other Poisonous Animals."

CHARLES SHEARD.



University Committee on Appointments

Ohio State people will be interested in knowing that during the last few years this institution has, in common with other large universities, been giving more attention to the systematic helping of those of its students who enter the teaching profession. In a certain sense it is running a teachers' agency for Ohio State graduates and ex-students, but with this great difference from other agencies: there is no registration fee and no five per cent of the first year's salary to pay.

The work is under the direction of a faculty committee of three which is at present aiming to do the following:

1. To collect and file information regarding members of the graduating class and others in the University who wish to secure positions as teachers. Some of this information, such as postoffice and telegraph address; experience, if any; subjects that can be taught, etc., are obtained from the candidates themselves. To save clerical work each person fills out a number of index cards which are then filed under several cross reference subjects, thus making the information readily available. The most important information, however, is obtained independently by the committee through personal interviews with the candidates and through confidential reports from the various professors under whom a candidate has worked.

2. In a similar way to collect information regarding Ohio State teachers already in the field, especially those of

the last few years, for it is felt that those who have been out seven or eight years or longer are well on their feet by this time. Blanks and index cards were sent last year to all Ohio State teachers of not more than five years' standing whose addresses could be found. In addition to the information concerning positions held, subjects taught and salaries, which the teachers themselves furnish, blanks are also sent to the school boards or superintendents who have employed them, asking for a report on their professional success. Every year brings more calls for experienced teachers and with complete data at hand for ready reference, recommendations are easily made.

3. The third field of activity of the committee consists in bringing to the high schools of the State notice of what it can do. This was done for the first time last year, a circular letter having been sent out setting forth what could be done in the way of supplying information about teachers. The results were gratifying and the experiment will probably be repeated.

4. The last and most important part of the committee's work consists in the use it makes of the information at hand. On request from a school the lists are looked over and a suitable candidate selected. This candidate is recommended and, if possible, sent for an interview. In case a person registered with the committee hears of a vacancy and applies, the committee will write in

his behalf. When, as is coming to be more frequently the case, superintendents visit the University to look up a teacher, some member of the committee meets him, looks over the lists with him and interests him in a suitable candidate who can then be sent for in order to have a personal interview.

As might be expected there are many incidental activities of the committee of which the following may be taken as examples:

Two Ohio State teachers were located in a certain small town of Ohio where, at the end of their first year, they failed to be re-elected and it appeared they had failed. One of the University's high school inspectors, however, visited the place and made a thorough investigation with the result that both were completely vindicated and good positions were found for them in other towns.

The committee is frequently enabled to move up several teachers when a single vacancy occurs near the top. For example, last summer, a vacancy in one of the large Cleveland high schools came to our notice and an Ohio State man located in Columbus was recommended and was elected. Another Ohio State man teaching in Warren was brought to the notice of the Columbus authorities and was elected, and then a graduate of the class of 1910 was elected at Warren. Unfortunately—for Warren—before the word reached him, he had been elected to an \$1,100 position in the West and could not accept. The name of another Ohio State man was then sent to Warren, but he, too, was elected elsewhere before the Warren board acted and the supply being then exhausted our efforts had to cease, but it is felt that a good effort was made.

During the spring and summer of 1910 the committee secured positions for about 50 Seniors. Many experienced teachers were also helped to new and better positions.

The greatest difficulties in the way of

efficient service lie mostly with the teachers themselves. The work can not be conducted as it should be unless the committee has at hand accurate and up-to-date information. Only the candidates themselves can supply most of it. The committee, however, to get replies from 75 per cent. of the teachers must beg, cajole and threaten and send second and third notices.

A convincing and intelligent recommendation can not be made unless we know all about a teacher. An important point is the salary. We can not find a better position unless we know the salary of the present one. It is also difficult to communicate with a teacher regarding a good position if he has changed his address and not informed us.

The most annoying situation is created by the candidate who is elected apart from the efforts or knowledge of the committee and does not at once send in notice of the election. Time and again last summer, through correspondence, telephoning or by interviews with superintendents, interest had been aroused in a given teacher only to hear from him (or her) in a few days, "I am so sorry, but I was elected two weeks ago at Smithville." The point is, that had the committee been informed they would have congratulated the teacher elected at Smithville and have spent their time interesting the superintendent in some one else. Failure to notify the committee of election may thus cause some other person to lose a position, for a superintendent having become interested in a teacher is annoyed over the time lost when he learns he is elected elsewhere and is likely to look on any one else as second choice.

In conclusion, the committee wishes to say to all Ohio State people who may read this, that they can help by informing the school boards or superintendents of their towns as to what the University can do in the way of furnishing teachers.

To Ohio State teachers we want to say, keep us informed. Write at least once a year so that the University may keep in touch with you. Business will always

be expedited if letters are addressed to the Committee on Appointments rather than to an individual member.

CHARLES W. FOULK, '94.



The Classes

'91.

GOVERNOR HARMON appointed Dr. H. J. Whitacre, of Cincinnati, one of the Ohio delegates to the National Conservation Congress at Denver last September.

'92.

ERNEST BRADFORD, who has been connected for several years with the M. Hann Company, of Washington C. H., as a chemist, left recently for the Canal Zone where he has an appointment as one of the United States government inspectors of food, drug and other supplies.

Recognition of his ability has resulted in the selection of Professor Herbert O. Williams, a former Columbus boy, as principal of the high school at Sacramento, Cal., at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Professor Williams has several relatives and many friends in Columbus who rejoice at his good fortune. He was graduated from one of the Columbus high schools in 1888, and from The Ohio State University in 1892. He taught several years in the Columbus schools and then went to California, taking postgraduate work at the University of California. For the past three years he has been principal of the high school at Santa Barbara. His selection as the head of the Sacramento High school came unsolicited, and on the recommendation of the University of California faculty. Mr. Williams is considered one of the best linguists on the coast and for several years he has been a member of the state textbook

commission, he having selected the Greek textbooks used in the high schools of California.—*Columbus Dispatch*, Aug. 22, 1910.

'93.

J. H. COURSAULT, who has been assistant professor of history and philosophy of education, University of Missouri, has recently been made professor of the same department.

Ex-'93. ERNEST K. COULTER, "Midge," clerk of the Children's Court, New York City, is achieving wide notice as the originator of the "Big Brothers" movement, which has for its object the saving of so-called "bad boys." This idea is being taken up rapidly in other cities and Mr. Coulter is widely in demand as a lecturer and writer on the subject. "He" Payne, '87, has been one of his efficient helpers in the movement.

'94.

Ex-'94. J. G. M. SKINNER has been practicing law during the past ten years in Chicago. Previous to that he taught four years in that city. His address is 59 Clark Street.

'95.

EDITH M. TWISS (Ph. D., Chicago) has accepted an assistant professorship in botany with charge of plant physiology and bacteriology at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. For some years Miss Twiss has been connected with the Cleveland high school.

'98.

At the International Esperanto Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in August, Dr. Ivy Kellerman was re-

elected a member of the Executive Committee.

'01.

PROF. A. V. BLEININGER has recently severed his connection with the government at the Pittsburg laboratories, and is now professor and director, Department of Ceramics, of the University of Illinois. Prof. Bleininger is one of the most capable men in the ceramic world, and is a valuable addition to the faculty of the University, and our best wishes for his success follow him westward.—*The Claycrafter*, Sept., 1910.

ALLENA MITZENBERG died very suddenly at Grant Hospital, Columbus, on Wednesday, July 6th. The funeral was held at the home of her aunts, the Misses Elizabeth and Fannie Fassig, on Saturday, July 9th.

CLARA C. EWALT is teacher of English in the Newark high school.

'02.

Roy S. King, M. E., formerly general superintendent of the Hall-Cronan Company, Dayton, O., is now in the engineering department of the Indiana Steel Company, Gary, Ind.

ATTORNEY O. P. COCKERILL, a teacher at East high school, has received an appointment to the law faculty in the University of Washington. Several months ago the Washington school inquired whether he would be in a position to teach there this year. Later he received an offer and decided to accept it. In law he has been associated with Attorneys Barton Griffith, Ralph Westfall, Smith W. Bennett, Samuel Hoskins and F. H. Haywood, in the Columbus Savings and Trust Company Building.

'03.

GILBERT H. STEWART, JR., was elected Secretary of the Ohio State Bar Association at the annual meeting held at Cedar Point in July.

DR. LUCIUS A. WING has recently been appointed resident physician of

The American Hospital in Paris. The appointment, which goes into effect November 1st, is for a year at least. He graduated from the Columbia Medical College in 1907 and from the New York Hospital two years later. Since that time he has served in various New York hospitals.

'04.

ROY D. MCCLURE is house surgeon in the New York Hospital. His term expires with the close of this year and he is undecided as to the future. One of his offers is from the Mayo Brothers, celebrated surgeons of Rochester, Minn.

'05.

DAVID T. LAYLIN is western manager of the Harrison Engineering Company, engineers and contractors for the Harrison Airtube System of Direct Heating and Ventilating, with offices at 1109 Fisher building, Chicago.

'06.

GERTRUDE WALSH, who graduated in domestic art from Columbia last June, will teach domestic art in the schools in Porto Rico this coming year.

The wedding of Mr. Charles C. Wilcox and Miss Inez Louise Mathews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathews, of Marquette, Mich., took place August 16th. The couple will live in Kalamazoo, Mich., where Mr. Wilcox is instructor in the high school. Mr. Wilcox is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

'07.

MISS CELIA SCHANFARBER and Rev. Dr. Felix A. Levy, of Chicago, were united in marriage by the bride's uncle, Dr. Tobias Schanfarber, of Chicago. Mrs. Levy has been a practicing attorney since her graduation from Ohio State University. She was a member of the firm of Schanfarber & Schanfarber.

MRS. MARY E. FAWCETT, who has been an instructor in English in the University of Illinois, has been elected dean of women in the same institution.

JEANETTE MACGREGOR, who for several years has been assistant probation officer at the Juvenile Court of Columbus, has been appointed to the position of supervisor of play grounds at Du-buque, Ia.

'09.

MARIAN LUCAS has resigned her position as teacher of domestic science in the Newark high school to accept a similar position in Los Angeles, Cal.

MISS MAUDE KELLERMAN is now officially connected with a leading scientific publication in Spain. She translates

technical terms with such exceptional skill that her name has been placed on a list of expert translators engaged in this work in Madrid. Miss Kellerman speaks English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

EARL B. PUTT is instructor in materia medica, Department of Pharmacy, in the Agricultural College of North Dakota. He is also assistant to the State chemist.

VALERIA BOSTWICK is teaching in the schools at Mt. Sterling, O.

JOHN ADAMS BOWNOCKER, '89.



Statistics

The enrolment in the University this fall is as follows:

College of Agriculture.....	665
College of Arts, Philosophy and Science	819
College of Education.....	63
College of Engineering.....	841
College of Law.....	166
College of Pharmacy.....	87
College of Veterinary Medicine....	182

Total	2823
Names counted twice.....	20

Net total in residence Nov. 1st.	2803
Summer School, 1910.....	637

Total	3440
Names counted twice.....	259

Grand net total.....3181

The enrolment in the University this fall shows an increase of 169 over the enrolment of the same date last year. The College of Arts shows a gain of 20; the College of Education, 8; the College

of Agriculture, 212 (of this gain 54 are in Domestic Science); College of Pharmacy, 12. The College of Engineering shows a loss of 52; the College of Law, 14; the College of Veterinary Medicine, 20.

There are 632 women enrolled in the University. There are 191 women in the course in Domestic Science; 2 are studying Agriculture; 2 are registered in Law; 3 in Pharmacy; 2 in Architecture; 48 in the College of Education and 384 in the College of Arts.

The Freshman class numbers 930 in all colleges. There were 106 students admitted with advanced standing from other colleges and universities; in every instance the advanced credit hours exceeded sixteen semester hours.

The new course in forestry has attracted 33 Freshmen and the course drew a number of students from the other colleges in the University, making the total enrolment in that course 56.

EDITH D. COCKINS, '94.

A Note on the Old North Dormitory

Twenty years ago the "Big Dorm" was the center of much of the college life. The sixty or more students who lived there comprised about one-fourth of the entire attendance at the University; of the remaining students, a large proportion were residents of Columbus and were scattered all over the city. At that time Eleventh avenue was a country road. From King and McMillen avenues north the land was principally corn fields, so that there were few places near the University where a student could room and board. Only one fraternity at that time had a home of its own. All others were represented at the Dorm. It is easy to see that under such conditions the Dorm was a democratic institution.

The government of the Dorm was no less democratic. Most dormitories are governed by some member of the faculty who attempts the impossible task of matching his eye and wit against the schemes of half a hundred students. The "Big Dorm" was governed entirely by the boys. Some husky upper classman with enough muscle to bluff the Freshmen and enough character to control the others, was elected President. "Jumbo" Hedges, Jesse Jones, Paul Lincoln and E. B. Pedlow were typical occupants of that office. If a student was too noisy, or made himself objectionable in any way, he could be tried before the entire body and expelled from the Dorm. Boys who would regard themselves as heroes, if suspended by the faculty, thought it a disgrace to be fired in this way by their associates. A student guilty of a serious offense would be quietly told to get out quickly. This was done in the case of a fellow caught thieving. He went. Many things, which according to reports, happened in faculty-governed dormitories in spite of all the watching that a

man could do, would have caused instant expulsion at the North Dorm.

The Dorm was a fairly quiet place. Six o'clock, sun time, we had supper. After supper many of the fellows collected in the front office and practiced dancing until seven o'clock. At this time the piano had to stop and each student was supposed to go to his room and study. Of course no objection was made if he did not go, provided he did not make so much noise as to disturb those who did wish to study. On the average, the Dorm boys wasted less time visiting each other than do a bunch of half a dozen living in the same house. Hazing in the Dorm was practically unknown. The writer knows of but one case in four years. There was some stacking of rooms, of course. It is surprising that a couple of Freshmen, who had the nerve to stack some of the upper classmen's room, did not receive the water cure.

The Dorm was the center of athletic interest. The first training table at the University was furnished there at the club's expense for one of the baseball teams. Before we had enclosed grounds for athletics the supplies which the teams received were bought by subscription. One fall a collection of about thirty dollars was raised in one morning at the Dormitory to supply the football teams with suits. Thirty dollars! Think of that, you present day athletes!

Some of the most pleasant recollections of the Dorm center around the old porch. Here, on the opening day of the term, a group of the fellows would assemble and, as each mule car jogged up the end of the line, were ready to extend a loud greeting to every one of the old boys as they started across the lawn. This was a great place too, on summer evenings,

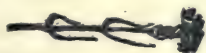
for bursts of song. Unfortunately there was no one living within a quarter of a mile to appreciate the music. Here too the three Davids—Hancock, Reese and White—related some of their choicest stories to admiring listeners.

The old Dorm was a great place. True, the halls were cold and it was a long distance to carry coal up to the top story, but only Freshmen lived on the top story. Some time the beefsteak was tough, but the gravy was always tender. Perfect quiet did not always reign when Patchel wanted to study, but Sammy Bennett's laugh, resounding through the hall, was as refreshing as the sea breeze. So here is to the Dorm—the home of Aldrich, Lincoln, Raymond and Capron; the place where Niewvahner and Clark invented the college yell, where Feicht and Lamme

studied electricity, and Dungan prepared orations; where Carmi Thompson was elected to his first office, and "Jersey" Craig fed Indian turnips to the unsophisticated; where the innocent paper box in the hall contained a brick when you kicked it; where stove pipes and ashes fell around the head of the audacious attorney who attempted to collect the second time for some tough beefsteak; where Pratt practiced batting in his room, and Large played tennis in the halls.

And when we do build that great group of new dormitories for men, in the field south of The Ohio Union, we can not do better than repeat the wise system that ruled the old building that now, except in our memories, exists no more.

JAMES ELLSWORTH BOYD, '91.



A Note on Chemistry

Many of the student customs which seem to have passed away with the old required curriculum were at least picturesque, and when they grew naturally from student opinion were memorable. But few of them were ever native to The Ohio State University. The custom of burying studies was widespread among the colleges, but there is the record, in this University, of only one attempt to bury General Chemistry. Professor Norton remembers it with unfeigned pleasure.

A flyer, still extant, was issued in anticipation of this event, and contained the following information.

" $C_5 H_2 E_{10}$ MIST(E)RY, right hand bower of his Satanic Majesty, has ceased to utilize the vital principle, owing to a lack of victims. It is meet

that those who have escaped him appoint a due season of mourning(?) for his untimely end. Therefore, the remnants of his organic tissues will be bathed by human Na Cl, in solution, on Saturday Eve, June 16, 1883, prior to its conversion into 'seven pounds of lime salts to the hundred—and a memory.'"

This quotation was from a chart, entitled "The Human Laboratory," which Professor Norton had prepared for the use of the class. The hand-bill goes on to mention an "Oratim," a "Poem," and a "Master of Ceremonies," and exhibits the cut of a coffin with a note that there would be "no free handkerchiefs."

June does not change with fashions in education. A rain prevented the full program from being enacted, and it was hinted that not the least disappointed

was Professor Norton himself. The following lines occurred in a report which was published, purporting to be written by a Freshman:

"Not a peep was heard, nor a peeper
seen,
Nor a 'chem' on the campus buried;
Not a Freshman lit his Japanese lamp
As out of the torrents he hurried."

"The H_2O clouds had hidden the skies,
And the rain came downward pouring;
'Twas none of your sizzling, drizzling
showers
That dampened the Freshies soaring."

"For we'uns had thunk it would seem
to be spunk
To copy the Delaware fellows,
If the storm hadn't thrown its throttle
out wide
And poured down upon us its bil-
lows."

The remaining lines are too full of personal allusions to be appreciated by the modern outsider; although there is one line—

"Not a sparkle illumined our festive
sparks,"
which may be suspected to refer to none other than the distinguished Alumnus of this University who is

President of State College, Pennsylvania.

There was also, within the memory of men yet living, at least one other occasion when chemistry came with fit rites to its end. This funeral was by night and by fire. A small raft, heaped with chemistries, was launched on the lake, and its freight was set into a fairly successful blaze. There must have been other ceremonies more or less impressive and impromptu, but these, apparently, have been lost and our note can do no more than record that the banks and trees of the lake were once indeed lighted by that old illumination. One wonders what Dr. Evans's attitude would be now toward such a celebration.

As far as we have been able to discover, mathematics was never buried or burned. The old antagonism toward Sophomore "Math," which was elsewhere displayed in the interring of Anna (analytical geometry), gained no expression at Ohio State. It may have been that the presence of technical studies, in which mathematics had a practical and immediate use, kept the subject too visibly necessary. In any event, increasing freedom in the election of courses robbed the student of the delight of passing fantastic criticisms upon his studies.

EDWIN BICKNELL STEVENS.



The Duties of a Cheermaster

I was at the home of one of our graduated Cheermasters, the other day, and was shown a scrapbook of clippings from city, out-of-town, and even out-of-state papers, all of which praised the loyalty of Ohio State's student body to its team, and the sportsman-like cheering always given the visiting team. This

good sportsmanship is not something that we possess only when on Ohio Field, nor only when fortune is on our side. A year ago, just after the Scarlet and Gray had been beaten on Ferry Field, we were talking, down in one of the Ann Arbor hotels, with an elderly man of that city, who had been follow-

ing the football games for years. He told us that in spite of Michigan's usual superiority no better college or university ever visited Ann Arbor than Ohio State; because it mattered not whether the Ohio team was winning or losing, the good spirit and cheering of the Ohio rooters never failed. "For this reason," said he, "there is no team that we enjoy seeing here more than Ohio State." This spirit, among other things, is what makes us proud to stand up and say, "I am" or "I have been a student at Ohio State."

Since the organization of the Student Council, and with it the introduction of the Australian ballot in class elections, the Cheermasters have been chosen from the list of candidates posted on the class ballots. For two years only one Cheermaster was selected from the list of candidates, but a year ago two men were chosen, the second man to act as an assistant. In the second year the assistant becomes Cheermaster. This arrangement does away with the old difficulty of having no leader at the beginning of the collegiate year, until the class elections in October. This fall the Student Council found it advisable to have two assistants selected instead of one. So, as it is at present, we have three cheer leaders.

We doubt whether the average student or Alumnus or visitor at the football games appreciates the position of the Cheermaster. If the leader does his duty, no one on the field, I believe, has a harder position to fill. If the 'Varsity is winning, he must stand with his face toward the bleachers and direct the rooters in their rejoicings; if the 'Varsity is losing, he must still stand with his back to the players, even though the white line is all that separates him from the scrimmage, and keep up the encouragement of the rooters, and keep down the occasional cries of "dirty" and "rotten," or, if a decision of one of the officials doesn't look good to the bleach-

ers, the cries of "robber"; and all this probably while the slaughter of the brave goes on at his very elbow. It is no easy thing to do, to keep those impolite words from being uttered, yet our Cheermasters have done it. And because of the necessity of the leader's constant vigilance upon the rooters, he has little opportunity to watch the finer movements of the game. Whether a play is disastrous or successful is a thing which the Cheermaster generally must find out from the countenances of the rooters, or from desultory and individual voices in the bleachers. The Cheermaster must sacrifice the pleasure which he would get from watching the game for himself, and continually keep his eyes upon the hundreds of eyes in the bleachers, so as to be able to control and direct the feverish passion of those he must lead.

Every Cheermaster we have had during the last five years has told me that, after the hard games, he would leave the field completely exhausted. Some of them have even found it necessary to keep in training during the football season. The Cheermaster of '06-07, who was a record-holding track man, told me that after the Michigan game of that year he was more tired, he was nearer exhaustion, than after any mile or two-mile race he had ever run. When we consider the physical and nervous strain on the leader it is easy to understand the severity of his duty.

What is the make-up of a good Cheermaster? He must be one who can command. To demand a certain yell and then allow a few in the bleachers to sidetrack him is fatal to successful cheer-leading. Without organization the cheering would degenerate into cat-calls and rough-house. He must control that organization. And he must undoubtedly have music in him, not only for the songs but for the yells also; he is like the leader of an orchestra, and must time everything; and at times he

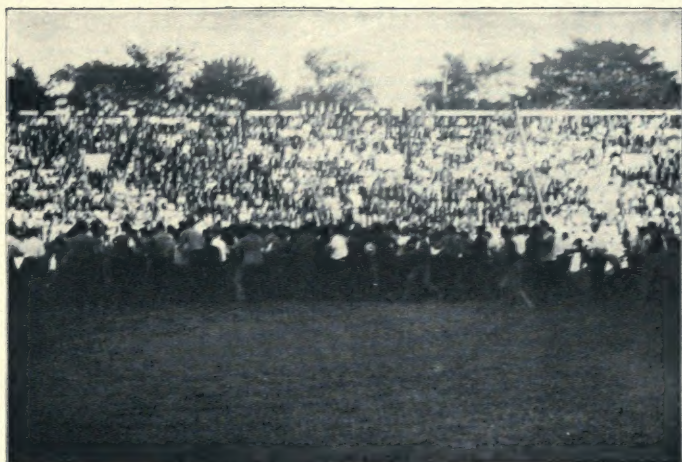
must fairly dance the yells, he must act them out in pantomime, in order to bind together and keep in tune that great volume of noise. Last year's Cheermaster was a finished artist in this quality. And the Cheermaster must not be self-conscious. The part of his hair or the position of his necktie is of no special importance to the rooters. Above all he must have a superabounding sense of fairness and sportsmanship. The other day the officials were displaying their knowledge of the new rules, in penalties that were much to the disfavor of the bleachers and even of the side-lines. I don't know how the Cheermaster really felt, but his appeal to the men was to stop their hissing, to live up to their reputation of good, straight cheering. One of the rooters shouted back: "To blank with our reputation, we want to win this game." The speaker was probably, though not necessarily, a Freshman; at any rate he was at the beginning of his education in sportsmanship, and the Cheermaster was there to teach him. It is a heavy responsibility; last year's Cheermaster has confessed that he lost much sleep over it; he had to bring himself to prefer to his own personal wishes the honor of the Uni-

versity, and then he had constantly to try to teach this point of view to the whole army of undergrads. The fact that as a whole they are with him in this endeavor has been shown repeatedly, in moments of disorganization, by calls for one of the old Cheermasters, any one who happened to be present, to come and straighten them out. We never expect to see or hear of the day when the Cheermaster will allow himself or his rooters to lower the standard of cheering which is now being maintained; and it will not be lowered so long as the spirit of Warwick's and Yeagle's cheering, of Ewing's and Ellstrom's, is remembered.

The real worth of whole-hearted, straight and sportsman-like cheering is something we can not measure. Many a time it wins a game. Many a time it turns defeat into virtual victory. And every time it binds the students closer together in a common pride and loyalty, and every time shows the cordiality which Ohio's greatest educational institution has for her sisters. I find I am in a temper to paraphrase. Let me lead the cheering at Ohio State, or even only take part in it, and I care not who wins her football battles.

DONALD KIRKPATRICK, '12.





THE CANE RUSH, 1910



